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CHURCHILL'S BURDEN LIKELY TO BE EASED AS CLAMOR GROWING

British Leader Facing Severest Blast in Career—Will Keep Post

CABINET CHANGES WANTED

How Long Will Britain Hold Out, Is Moot Question Following Singapore Loss

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—Sixty seven-year-old Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who has led his country into the greatest defeat ever suffered by Great Britain, today faces the severest criticism in his turbulent political career.

The fall of Singapore was a signal for a new outburst that threatens to seriously shake Churchill's political position although he is expected to keep his Prime Ministership.

A powerful group in Parliament is clamoring for changes in the Cabinet with Prime Minister Churchill deprived of some of his important war duties. Those persons declare that it is absurd to suppose there is no one capable enough to take over at least a part of the Prime Minister's many duties, especially in view of the many blunders committed by the Mr. Churchill himself.

One newspaper expressed this opinion editorially under the caption "This is no time for a one-man regime." The editorial declared Churchill must not always think himself right and his critics wrong.

Gloomy Over Indies Defense

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—Still suffering from the shock of the loss of the "impregnable" base of Singapore, small hope is being entertained in London about the successful defense of the Dutch East Indies, according to a London report received here today.

London quarters have pointed out the lack of troops, planes and other equipment required for the defense of Java and the only question is how long Britain will be able to hold out against the steady and relentless advance of the Japanese, the report stated.

Inquiring Is Begun

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—According to reports from London, Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced today in the House of Commons that a secret inquiry into the British failure to prevent three German warships from escaping through the Dover Straits had begun yesterday.

It was also revealed that while the investigation was being held all matters concerning the inquiry would be kept secert and disciplinary action would follow any discovery of dereliction of duty.

Bombings Futile

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 17.—Before the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneinsenau managed to escape through the Dover Straits to home ports, British reports claimed the battleships had been subjected to 3,299 bombings during which 4,000 tons of bombs were dropped on the vessels, according to a London report received here today.

Without obtaining the slightest success in their raids, the Royal Air Force lost 247 pilots and 43 machines during these operations.

Meantime, observers here have expressed their opinion that either the previous British reports were false propaganda or else the Royal Air Force pilots are "terrible shots."

Threat to Sea Lanes

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—Keenly aware of the Japanese threat to the Indian Ocean, the London Times declared today the moment the Netherlands East Indies is captured by Japanese Forces their navy will have free reign in the Indian Ocean to carry out fierce raids on allied sea lanes, according to a Reuters report received here today from London.

Although the 2,400 mile-wide East Indies are the only obstacles to that objective, these islands undoubtedly will fall to the Japanese Forces which already consider the islands as their own, the Times asserted.

The journal stressed necessary and effective counter-measures must be prepared immediately against the expected Japanese attack on the Indian Ocean, it was said.

Speed Commented

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 17.—The German press, on Tuesday, published prominently additional comments on Prime Minister Churchill's speech following the fall of Shonanto under headlines such as "Churchill, The Gravedigger Of The British Empire" or "The Empire Gambled Away!" The Berliner Boersenzeitung characterizes the speech as "oratorical acrobatics" adding "there sat a man in front of the microphone who once wanted to destroy Germany

(Continued on Page 2)

More Indian Residents Have Names Excluded From Freeze Ruling

Seventy-six more Indians, including A. N. Lahiri, well-known correspondent, will have their names removed from the list of designated foreigners today, thereby having the "freeze" ban lifted from their assets. This decision was made by the Finance Ministry Tuesday and in explaining the move, the authorities concerned stated that it was taken so that these Indians may thoroughly understand the true intention of Japan in prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia. Under the Foreigners' Transactions Control Ordinance, the assets of all Indian residents in Japan were frozen, but on December 29, 1941, some of those affected who were considered friendly toward Japan were granted special exemptions. It was recently disclosed that a further number of Indian residents in this country are cooperating with Japan by exercising great efforts in emancipating their homeland from the yoke of Anglo-American domination and hence the new exemption.

7 TANKERS CLAIMED IN U-BOAT WARFARE

59 Members of Crews Reported Missing as Shipping Attacked by Germans

EFFECTIVE ACTION NOTED

Shelling of Refineries at Aruba And Curacao Admitted By U.S. Side

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Seven tankers have been sunk off the coast of Venezuela and at least 59 members of their crews are missing, according to a New York report received here today.

The sinking of the tankers give eloquent evidence of the effective warfare conducted by German U-boats, it was said.

Nine Ships Destroyed

D.N.B.

LISBON, February 17.—According to a Boston radio a total of nine ships were sunk by German submarines in the Caribbean Sea.

Seven tankers were sunk off the coast of Venezuela and at least 59 members of the crews are missing, according to directors of the Lago Petroleum Company as well as survivors who reached Maracaibo. The U.S. Chief of the Defenses of the Antilles, Lieutenant-General Andrews, was on a tour of inspection at Aruba at the time when these German submarine attacks occurred. While the first U.S. reports made known that three tankers had been sunk and one damaged and while later messages from New York stated that a total of four had been sunk and one damaged. Lieutenant-General Andrews mentioned only one tanker as sunk and another damaged.

He confirmed, however, the shelling of the refinery establishments at Aruba stating that another tanker had been attacked on the high seas but that it had not been sunk. Immediately after the attack, Dutch and U.S. airplanes started searching for the submarines. In the opinion of Lieutenant-General Andrews, several submarines took part in the attack on Aruba and Curacao. The sinking of the tanker, mentioned, occurred at 3 a.m. and 25 members of the crew were missing. Of the second tanker, merely damaged in the opinion of Andrews, seven members of the crew are missing.

It was stated in this connection by competent quarters in Berlin that the German submarines, taking part in this action, did not suffer any losses. The commanders of the warships wirelessed their reports to Germany revealing that everything was in order. Details of damages they had done to the oil refinery at Aruba have so far not been received.

No information was given as to the type of submarines that took part in this operation and it was stated that during the World War 1 the heaviest type of German submarines was equipped with 15 cm. guns which were wholly sufficient to bring about large-scale destruction on oil refineries and industrial plants. With the exception of the smallest types of German submarines all U-boats, on service since the outbreak of the war, have a radius of action sufficient to make trips to the Caribbean Sea. The underwater craft now operating in the Caribbean need therefore not be of the latest German type.

ITALY HAILS TOJO SPEECH

Press Calls It 'Masterpiece of Equilibrium'

Domei

ROME, February 17.—The address of General Hideki Tojo, Japanese Premier, shortly after the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore), into Japanese hands, was hailed today by the Popolo d'Italia as a "masterpiece of equilibrium."

The occupation of Shonanto and Premier Tojo's speech have proven that Japan is not only a great nation but also is a champion of civilization, the journal stressed.

New War History on Sumatra Front

Dropping from heaven on the heads of astonished enemy troops, Japanese Army and Navy parachutists are now active in bringing a quick finish to Allied resistance on the East Asia front. Left: Crack units of the Navy Force sweeping into the outskirts of Menado. Right: A 'chutist unit, after their successful descent, receive further orders for attack upon enemy defenses. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571. Photo taken by Cameraman Honma of Navy Propaganda Corps)

ADMISSION OF LOSS BY CHURCHILL SEEN

Shonanto Fall Painful Jolt to London, Says Spokesman of Information Board

ALLIES HOLDING THE BAG

Anzacs Not Banking on Words, Want Action—Tojo to Broadcast Abroad Today

A vivid account of the painful repercussions resulting from the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore) in the British Empire was given by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents today.

"The news of the surrender of Shonanto seems to have been so painful to the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill," said the spokesman, "that even his oratory could not hide his emotion and ease the shock of his listeners throughout the British Empire and the allied camp.

"Prime Minister Churchill stated in his radio speech on February 16 that "the shield of sea power which protected the lands of the Pacific was dashed to the ground" when both the American fleet and the British Asiatic fleet were overthrown, and that the effect "was like the breaking of some mighty dam."

Commenting on this statement of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Hori pointed out that the more significant admission is contained in his own words, for Churchill had said, "It would never have been in the power of Great Britain to defend the Pacific and East Asia single-handed, for we have only just been able to keep our heads above water at home, in the Nile valley and in the Middle East."

"These authoritative words, added the spokesman, are the most eloquent testimonial of the British inability to come to the aid of her Allies, of which fact the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and New Zealand, as well as Burma and Chungking could not fail to take full notice. Thus, the Australian Prime Minister, John Curtin, who had repeatedly assured his people that the war materials from Britain and America were already on the way to their country, could no longer mislead the innocent people, and finally confessed over the radio on February 16, saying, "No longer may we depend on external forces and external support."

"Such is the fate of the much heralded aid, be it to Australia, the Netherlands East Indies, or Chungking as we have repeatedly warned them in the past," he said.

With regard to the renaming of the Island of Singapore as Shonan Island, the spokesman explained that the new name meant Radiance toward the South."

In answer to questions on the ceremony to be held at Hibiya Park today, Mr. Hori informed the correspondents that the ceremony will commence at 1:30 p.m. Premier Tojo will make his address a little later and the English translation of the speech is scheduled to be broadcast abroad at 3:50 p.m.

VICE-ADMIRAL TAKEDA DIES

Illness Overtakes Founder of Tokuyama Naval Fuel Depot

Vice-Admiral Hideo Takeda, retired, former chairman of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company and Mitsubishi Electric Machine Company died of illness here Monday. He was 81 years old.

The deceased was a graduate of the Naval Engineering School and was an authority on fuel problems. The present Tokuyama Naval Fuel Depot was founded by the late Vice-Admiral. His eldest daughter is wife of Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, former Foreign Minister and now president of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company.

Last rites will be held at the Aoyama Cemetery Friday afternoon.

Navy Parachutists Rain on Enemy From Sky As Kakas Airfield Taken in Heavy Struggle

A vivid description of the activities of the Imperial Naval Parachute Troops which resulted in the occupation of the Kakas airfield on Celebes Island on January 11 was given by a member of the Naval Propaganda Corps who witnessed the fighting on the ground from a flying boat circling over the airfield.

From transport planes, the warriors jumped into the air in succession. The sky was covered with white flowers of silk that soon faded on the ground. Several hours later, the Propaganda Corps member was among the warriors who occupied the airfield completely.

One of the men told the member the following account of the desperate fighting on the ground:

"My body was suspended in the air as the parachute opened. I looked down and noticed barricades in the airfield. The enemy concentrated their fire on us and my parachute was hit by machine-gun bullets but I fortunately landed between the barricades. The enemy machine-guns continued firing and many of my comrades fell victims of the enemy bullets.

"The pill-box, 20 meters ahead of us was raining bullets but we could not rush the position until we had armed ourselves with weapons dropped together with us. I crawled to the pack of weapons like a snake, digging the soil with my knife to cover myself from enemy fire.

"Suddenly, the commanding officer who had been shot in the ear shouted, 'The enemy have ceased firing.' The officer could not hear the shots because of his wound. He rose, shouting the command 'Charge.' But another enemy bullet hit him—this time in the breast—and he died a heroic death. We managed to reach the pack of weapons, and soon started exchange of fire. Other troops carried out an attack on the pill-box from the rear and the enemy position finally collapsed before the human bullets."

TERAUCHI IS KNOWN AS GREAT WARRIOR

Supreme Commander of Japanese Forces in Southern Regions Was Ex-War Minister

Subsequent to the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore), both the Asahi and Nichi Nichi published interviews of General Hisaichi Terauchi, the Supreme Commander of all the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, and of Lieutenant-General Osamu Tsukada, Chief of the General Staff, under General Terauchi.

General Terauchi, who shattered the fighting strength of the British and the Americans in such a short space of time, is the eldest son of the late Field-Marshall Premier Count Masatake Terauchi.

In the Hirota Cabinet of 1936, General Terauchi was the War Minister. Later, he became Inspector-General of Education, then Supreme Commander of the North China Expeditionary Forces, and lately he was appointed to the present post.

Known as Warrior

Together with his late father, he is known as an accomplished warrior, and his sole hobby is the appreciation of paintings. At present, he lives at 77 Tango-cho in Akasaka, Tokyo, with with his wife, Junko.

According to Count Hideo Kodama, former Overseas Minister, who married the General's sister, and who shared the same room with him during their college days, the General resembled his father to such an extent that they were often mistaken for each other.

General Terauchi, says Count Kodama, owes his martial character to the training of his grandmother, who was famous for her severity during the General's childhood days.

According to a Nichi Nichi report from an unknown base in the South, General Terauchi is the same rigid martial figure, greeting all with a benign smile on his martial countenance in spite of all the nerve-racking troubles he has gone through during the Greater East Asia War.

He rigidly observes Japan time and rises at seven in the morning. At nine, he goes to his headquarters. He has his mid-day meal with his men at the headquarters and leaves at 4:30 p.m.

Doings at the Front

Back in his own quarters, he devotes his time to matters connected with military strategy and if he has any time to spare, he reads modern and classical literature of both the East

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Heavy Insurance Carried

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—The loss of the palatial French liner Normandie recently due to fire and sinking in New York harbor, London insurance companies will suffer a loss of £2,000,000, the Financial Times reported today.

BORNEO NOW FREED FROM WAR ACTIONS

British Area Completely Occupied—Enemy Air Raiders Wiped Out From Zone

The fall of Shonan Island (Singapore) had repercussions even in far-off Borneo, and the Japanese soldiers there are overwhelmed with joy, reveals a report from a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Kuching on February 14.

The whole of British Borneo has been occupied, and the work of reconstruction is going on apace, continues the report. Until about 10 days ago, Kuching suffered from raids carried out by the enemy who swooped down on this capital of Sarawak from the hills that separated it from Dutch Borneo. However, after the western campaign of Borneo, this danger has been removed and the natives are able to carry on a peaceful existence under the protection of the Japanese Forces.

Enemy Bombing Wild

The natives have lost all fear of enemy bombings for in contrast to the deadly accuracy of Japanese bombing, the enemy bombings are wild and random affairs. Their air-raids so far have killed about 10 citizens.

The natives place the utmost confidence in the Japanese airmen and every time a Japanese plane roars overhead, they rush out of their houses and wave Rising Sun flags at the passing airmen.

The administration of Kuching is being rapidly organized with the willing cooperation of the natives. Recently, the Japanese authorities asked for native volunteers for the Kuching police force, and the applicants were so numerous that hundreds were disappointed when they found that the posts had been filled to overflowing.

The development of raw material is improving daily and work on the Miri and Seriyu oil fields is progressing. The enemy had filled most of the oil wells with concrete but this has been remedied and the production and refinement of oil is already a thriving industry. It is reported that already 2,000 drums of oil have been exported to Japan. Rubber has also been exported to Japan, though not in considerable quantities.

To Develop Oil Fields

The chief products of Borneo are oil, rubber, copra, gold, antimony and quicksilver. All these valuable raw materials have hardly been developed yet. The best known oil fields are

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New Army Vice-Chief Picked

Lieutenant-General Moritake Tanabe has been appointed vice-chief of the Army General Staff, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Mamoru Tsukada as the chief-of-staff of Japanese Forces in southern areas, it is announced by the War Ministry this morning.

DIET MEMBERS SEEK NEW POLITICAL BODY

Set-Up Among Rule-Aiders to Pick Electoral Candidates Now Being Proposed

COMING ELECTION WORRY

Selection of Good Element at Polls Is Desire of New Home Minister

A new political organization that will work in close cooperation with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is now proposed by the Diet members but it is not yet known what attitude the Government will show to such a political organ.

The Government is greatly concerned over the results of the coming general election, as it may determine the political characteristics of the Tojo Cabinet. It is the Government's desire to secure good elements, who will cooperate fully with the Cabinet within the Diet.

To Form Organization

For attaining this objective, it is reported that a plan of making the members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association form a political organization for selecting candidates for election to the House of Representatives from respective election districts is now being considered.

On the other hand, the Yokusan Giin Domei of the House of Representatives, has been studying the question of establishing a new political structure since last November, by organizing a special committee under the chairmanship of Tatsunosuke Yamazaki. As the general election is fast approaching, the committee expedited its study and on February 17, Chairman Yamazaki announced the result of the committee's study.

The committee has decided that a national political body must be encouraged to develop side by side with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the two bodies should actually operate as one.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association will act as a public organization, and aim at effecting cooperation and understanding between the Government and the people as well as stimulating political, economic and cultural life of the people. The national political body will be a political organization aiming at assisting the Imperial Rule and it is to be a nation-wide organization.

Government's Attitude Unknown

On the coming general election, the newly appointed Home Minister Michio Yuzawa said as follows:

"I expect that many new men will be elected while I also desire to have good men of former political parties elected. There is a movement for organizing a new party among the Diet members, but I cannot yet say what will be the Government's attitude. However, the officials of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will never be allowed to make election campaigns.

"I think it will be a great success if new men elected to the House of Representatives constitute one-third of the total number. The question of the revision of the Election Law will naturally come up after the election and the Government must also consider it."

Meanwhile, the conference of prefectural governors will be called for five days, beginning March 3, it was announced by the Home Ministry. At the conference the Government will instruct the governors on the control of election campaigns.

Considered Enemies

Domei

BANGKOK, February 17.—Indians living in Malaya already have been considered as enemy aliens by the Indian Home Government and no more payment from credit accounts in India will be permitted them, it was learned here today.

Nazi Ambassador Ott Wires Congratulations To Japanese Generals

The German Ambassador, Major-General Eugen Ott, sent messages Monday to General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, and to Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, congratulating them on their capture of Shonan Island (Singapore). The message was more than a perfunctory official greeting, it is noted, inasmuch as Major-General Ott, himself a soldier, enjoys intimate personal friendship with the two Japanese commanders who have played the most important roles in the recently concluded Shonan Island campaign.

NAVY CHIEF'S DEATH STILL UNCONFIRMED

Report on Admiral Hart Not Clear but Sinking of Houston Said Certain

REPORT PROVES DAMPER

U.S. Government Silent on News—Knox Shaken Up by Continued Losses

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 17.—While declaring no confirmation has been forthcoming that Admiral Thomas Charles Hart, former Allied Supreme Commander of naval forces in the southwestern Pacific, is dead, Captain Shoichi Kamada, Navy Spokesman declared this afternoon that the sinking of the 3,050-ton United States cruiser Houston during the battle off the Java Coast has been confirmed.

Captain Kamada said, "If Admiral Hart was aboard the ill-fated warship during the encounter, there is a great possibility that he remained with the vessel until the end."

Disheartening News

The report that Admiral Thomas Hart shared the fate of the United States cruiser Houston during the naval battle off Java was a disheartening blow to the galaxy of United States and British admirals. They now know full well how the avalanching assaults taken by the Japanese on all fronts are threatening the lives of those ranking highest in military positions.

The head office of the Yomiuri, in this connection, rang up the paper's correspondent in Buenos Aires Tuesday morning over the international radiophone to find out how the stunning report is affecting the enemy countries. The gist of the telephone talk, directly or indirectly connected with Admiral Hart's death, is quoted here below:

Tokyo: Tell us how the admiral's death has been taken by the United States?

Buenos Aires: The sad news was carried here today in telegrams from New York. According to the tone of the news, the United States authorities seem to be neither confirming nor denying the report. The U.P. dispatch from New York, however, adds, "Admiral Hart had been believed to be still concurrently holding the position of the commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet. In view of nothing being said by the Government in connection with the report on the admiral's death, we may perhaps be allowed to believe that the fleet has been annihilated."

Tokyo: As to the admiral's death, did the Government quarters in Washington say something officially?

Buenos Aires: No official announcement confirming his death has been published yet, judging from the news gathered here. The Government seems to be trying hard to spread the news that Admirad Hart is still living, a most striking example being the U.P. dispatch alleging that its correspondent in Batavia dined with the Admiral in question on February 16. The correspondent said, "The Admiral is enjoying robust health as ever," which only

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SHOOTING OF NEWSMEN IS GIVEN FLAT DENIAL

Army Spokesman Blasts Chungking Propaganda on Deaths of U.S. Journalists

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 17.—Claims of Chungking that four American journalists detained for examination by the local Japanese gendermerie have been shot and killed has been flatly denied as unfounded by Lieutenant Morito Matsuda, assistant spokesman of the Japanese Army press bureau here.

Lieutenant Matsuda declared that this sort of report can only be regarded as, "Malicious propaganda designed to cause hatred among peoples and races," and continued, "it is a pity that Chungking has been forced to resort to such reports."

BATTLE-SWEPT CITY FREED FROM BRITISH AGAIN ENJOYS PEACE

Normal Life Rapidly Resuming As Various Facilities Found Untouched by War

PRISONERS ARE DISARMED

Eleven Axis Nationals Delivered From Imprisonment—British Color Gone

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, February 17.—Japanese troops motoring into the city of Shonan (Singapore) following the unconditional surrender of the British forces found electric lights, water-pipes and many other equipment of public establishments remaining undamaged.

While the disarming of 60,000 British troops was going on rapidly, citizens were seen returning to their homes in increasing numbers. Long columns of Japanese troops marching toward the city were met by British military commissioners, who were driving south of Bukit Timah in two motor-cars flying white flags.

When the foremost lines of the British front in the northern sector of the city were reached, the Japanese marchers found evacuated trenches dug in British residential districts and guns sticking out from bushes.

A few British stragglers caught by the Japanese complained that the retreat of the Australian forces upon the landing of Japanese troops on Shonan Island was the immediate cause for the swift collapse of the fortresses.

In the streets of the city, Japanese troops met with confused masses of soldiers and citizens. Japanese soldiers witnessed such a big crowd of people for the first time in their 70-day campaign.

One Japanese detachment reached the police headquarters in the center of the city and immediately occupied the premises while the British, who had remained were employed as constables and began cooperating with the Japanese troops to maintain peace and order.

The central railway station was nesting with British war prisoners. A big block in the station had stopped at 5:20. Two 1,000-ton steamers were found hidden in the Empire Docks south of the station. A nearby warehouse was still burning. The telephone office, post office, chamber of commerce building and banks had been converted into field hospitals and were flying Red Cross flags.

Axis Nationals Freed

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, February 17.—Eleven Axis nationals including Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Thailanders and Spaniards were released by the Japanese troops from the Sepoy Lines prison in the city of Shonan (Singapore) this morning, it was revealed here today.

British Coloring Gone

The 60,000 war prisoners so far detained in various places in Shonan port (Singapore), were removed to the Changi fortress Tuesday, the removal starting early in the morning, a Nichi Nichi dispatch from the island reported Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the civilian Britishers were temporarily placed in custody in the C.V. Hotel in the suburbs of the city, with the result that the whole city of Shonan is now completely bereft of British coloring, which eloquently tells of the new life in the port, the dispatch added.

A Domei dispatch, Tuesday, from the same island reveals in this connection that much difference of views about the fall of the fortress is found among the British, Australian and Indian soldiers, who worked together to defend the island.

A British officer said: "One factor of our loss was the Australians' failure to put up joint resistance in close cooperation. We, British soldiers, are greatly dissatisfied. As to the service of the Indian soldiers, it was nothing but what may be expected from a common coolie."

An Australian officer, against the British allegation remarked to the Domei reporter: "What troubled us Australians during our joint campaign was the British meticulousness about small things, which often retarded our strategic movements. These Britishers, despite their officiousness, hesitated to come to the foremost front. They would tell us that we Australians should go ahead of them. That was why we always had more casualties among us. The Indian comrades were a little better than the British."

An Indian private: "We confess we were fighting because we were compelled to do so by the British. For all our hard labor on the front, however, the treatment accorded us by the British was exceedingly bad. The Australians seemed more inclined to drinking than to fighting."

Normal Life Resumed

With Rising Sun flags fluttering in the tropical winds in every part of Shonan Island (Singapore), and with not a single shot heard, rehabilitation

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E. ASIAN WAR SHOWS QUALITIES OF JAPAN

Outstanding Features Driven Home to Enemies, Says Kanesaki in Article

The current War of Greater East Asia has brought out many highly commendable characteristics of the Japanese, of which there are among others three outstanding features, their military prowess, national traits and national strength, which in the form of valuable lessons are being driven home to our enemy democracies, writes Ken Kanesaki, a popular commentator, in his article appearing in the February number of the Gaiko Jiho (Diplomatique Revue).

"President Roosevelt, whose boastfulness and fantasies have echoed far and wide, must have been thunder-struck by the mighty showing of the Japanese Navy as witness his wailing over a nation-wide radio broadcast from the White House on the evening of December 9 (American time) in which he said, 'Days will come when something more infinitely appalling will darken our future path.' For a confirmed braggadocio of his kind to give vent to such lamentation is unusual, to say the least. All of which nevertheless is a source of extreme delight to us.

"After we heard the Imperial Rescript on December 8, the writer had the opportunity to remind a friend of his that Roosevelt and Hull are the world's biggest fools. To idiots of this order it is entirely out of the question to make known either verbally or in writing who and what are the Japanese. There is no other way but to show them by real force, by fact-producing strength. Time has come to teach them a lesson." This discourse is the substance of what the writer said.

"And it is most interesting to note that this lesson feature is what Roosevelt admitted in his talk. He said among other things, 'Within the last three days we have learned some terrible lessons.' But in the same breath he indicated to inveigle his people into the idea of a prolonged war, all of which attests to the fact that as yet the full significance of these valuable lessons seems by far from having been truly brought home.

"It is surprising to observe what little knowledge most people on this earth have of Japan or the Japanese. And of what they do not know their ignorance of the Japanese national spirit is most noticeable. Wish they may, yet they do not try to understand what this Japanese national spirit stands for and what are their ultimate purposes in this war. In fact it is this spirit which was demonstrated in the battles of Hawaii and the Malay coast at the very inception of the hostilities, and still manifesting in the succeeding campaigns. For that matter, it is pervading through the entire activities of the Japanese people in this war.

"It is the spirit upon which this nation is founded. It has come down from the ages, going back over 26 centuries. Handed down by Amaterasu-o-Mikami or the Sun Goddess, it was upheld and ordained as the Imperial Will by the succeeding Emperors through the ages.

"Though this fundamental national principle is set forth in the term of Hakko-ichiu or one brotherhood, it seems beyond comprehension to others, no matter how we explain it. Some appreciation of it, however, seems to be developing among the Axis people and those who are allied with them. In fact the Axis alliance to which we committed ourselves is a result of this understanding. But those who do not understand what our Hakko-ichiu means, slander it as a camouflage for imperialism. And the chief slanderers are England, America and the Chungking regime.

"Secondly, what they should understand are the Japanese national traits. Because we were born and raised to be modest, polite and law-abiding, we were able to live up to the international conventions most of which had been made at the instance of the western Powers. And up to this time we have persevered to the limit of our patience, even if we knew their demands were unreasonable and out of proportion in the light of common sense.

Will Never Back Out

"But they persisted in their unreasonable demands; we rose resolutely. Once we stand up, as has been demonstrated to good effect, there will be no backing-out. With our determination so firm and our bravery so intrepid, that we will not stop at anything short of complete victory over our self-contained and boastful enemies is a foregone conclusion.

"These modest yet valorous traits of the Japanese people are well illustrated in our arts, classic drama and novels. With these characteristic traits of ours the former President Roosevelt was known to have been well acquainted, as he had read our literature on them and admired them.

"But not so with the present Roosevelt, so pragmatic, suspicious of narrowing confines of democratic dogma, muddle-headed and gullible to the extent of biting the British bait and trusting in the vulnerability of the American navy, intensely worldly as to be branded a Jewish robot, and last but not least so excessively fortified is he with his belief in his omnipotency that he does not care a red herring what the Japanese people are like in their essential make-ups.

"If President Roosevelt and his ilk were too overbearing that they did not care to pay heed, these peculiar traits of our people were well shown, as a pre-war lesson, at the time of the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War. In each instance we respected our enemy before taking up arms. What we demanded was the minimum consistent with our national existence. And when we could not give in any further, we took up arms. While we asked for the minimum, the enemy took it to mean that we were so frightened and weak that we did not dare fight. The less we asked the more unreasonable he became and thus the present war broke out as an inevitable consequence.

"These precedences are illustrative of the current War of Greater East Asia, particularly as to how we behaved preceding it. Our sincerity was taken for our weakness and our fair demands as evidence of our exhaustion from over four years of the Chinese campaign. While we were wondering why the delay for bringing the Washington discussions to an earlier conclusion—putting in our utmost efforts for a peaceful settlement in the eight months—they were playing for time.

"The third subject of consideration concerns our national strength the real fighting power of the Japanese. Both material and spiritual powers must necessarily make up this real strength, for where we may be short in materials can be complemented by our spirit, nay, can be increased in effect to several times by our hidden powers. This, however, may be too much for the materialistic democracies to grasp. Yet observe how abundantly this factor has been brought out and demonstrated everywhere throughout the land. Highly illustrative of it is how much the public has been donating to the war cause within two months of its outbreak the figure coming up to more than we had ever donated during the past four years of the China Affair.

"The slighting of our national strength was apparently influenced by Chungking propaganda. The Anglo-Americans, particularly the latter, must have swallowed what Chiang Kai-shek dished out to the effect that our territorial areas were so narrow and limited, our natural resources so scarce, our stature so small, and we were so exhausted after a protracted warfare, that all we could do was go down like withering leaves before the combined A.B.C.D. forces.

Democracies Repeat Mistake

"Where Chiang thought he could strangulate us by his unholy measure of boycotting Japanese goods, the democracies repeated the same mistake by starting an embargo against us, this being followed by other economic restrictions like the asset freezing act. The reasons why Chiang did not succeed in his unscrupulous scheme were utterly disregarded by our enemies. Where we could stand a four-year continental campaign and spare, instead of taking that feature into consideration, they resorted to a most inhuman campaign after the Chiang fashion. They may have thought that all we needed was a little further teasing and exhaustion, but what was the result of their dastardly acts—most cruel and inhuman measures, unpardonable in the eyes of both God and man, more cruel and inhuman than the measures resorted to in war because they constituted punishment against innocent non-combatants including women and children, and they did it in peacetime!

"As Chiang could not put across his cowardly scheme to bring on our material exhaustion and spirtual weariness, it resulting to cause his own finish, so will the democracies, following his suit, face the same inevitable fate. Where after four years of continuous fighting we could still sufficiently spare for a major war of the present order, who can deny but that we will come out victorious, as proved by the latest development of the war situation. These brilliant successes amply auger that we will come out not only triumphantly all round but stronger and more resourceful in our national strength than has been the case heretofore.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, February 18

YOMIURI—War of Greater East Asia and India
HOCHI—Appointment of Full-Time Home Minister
CHUGAI—Moves of Chungking, India and Australia
KOKUMIN—Heaven-Sent Opportunity for Indian Independence

War of Greater East Asia And India

YOMIURI

The stern fact that the insatiable British influences have been wiped out completely from East Asia as the result of successful progress of the War of Greater East Asia, particularly with the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore), the pivotal base of operation, must inevitably have serious effects on India's struggle against Britain.

In his address to the Imperial Diet on February 16 concerning the Empire's Greater East Asia policy, Premier General Hideki Tojo emphatically pointed out that it is a golden opportunity for India, with its several thousand years of history and splendid cultural traditions, to rid itself of the ruthless despotism of Britain and to participate in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Premier further declared that Japan expects India to restore its proper status as India for the Indians and will not stint itself in extending assistance to their patriotic efforts. Thus, Premier Tojo has manifested this country's goodwill and sympathetic encouragement to the 350,000,000 masses of India who have long suffered under British oppression. Needless to say, this declaration is based on the true objective of the current war—to let each people in East Asia enjoy its own proper place—and it must undoubtedly have served as a great stimulus to the independence movement in that country.

To indicate the Indian people's attitude toward the War of Greater East Asia, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the National Congress Party, on his release on December 12, pointed out in a special article carried in the Bombay Daily Herald the same day that the War of Greater East Asia is a sacred war for the liberation of India. He further stated in his article that, although Japan is steadily advancing toward the Indian border by expanding military operations from Malaya to Burma, the Indian people never need to feel any fear toward Japan by this fact, but, instead, should keenly realize that the day for Indian emancipation is approaching. Thus, he clarified India's attitude toward the War of Greater East Asia. Rash Behari Bose, who has been a political exile in this country for over a quarter of a century, issued a statement Tuesday appealing to the Indian people to rise for independence.

Declaring that the current war is being fought for the defense of democracy, Britain has desperately been trying to win India over to its side. No reasonable people, however, will be able to find even a fragment of the spirit of democracy in Britain which has persistently refused complete autonomy to India, for which many patriots of that country have shed their blood. Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, has also been trying by every possible means to make India fight against Japan, suggesting the independence of India after the war and offering other baits. India's reward in the last World War for sending 1,200,000 men to Europe and offering a huge amount of military expenses to Britain was the betrayal of the promise for autonomous right by the British Government. Whatever is promised by Britain, which has been suffering successive defeats in the current war, will be nothing but a mere scrap of paper.

With the fall of Shonan Island, the control of the sea and air in the Indian Ocean has now fallen into Japanese hands. Thus, the history of the world has undergone a great change. As pointed out by Premier Tojo, we earnestly feel that, should India fail to awaken to its mission, forgetting its history and tradition, and continue to be beguiled by British cajolery and manipulation and act at their beck and call, an opportunity for the renaissance of the Indian people will be forever lost. It is high time for the Indian people to think over this advice and decide on their attitudes.

Appointment of Full-Time Home Minister

HOCHI

The promotion of Home Vice-Minister Michio Yuzawa as full-time Home Minister was announced by the Government. Since the appointment of a full-time Home Minister had been planned soon after the formation of the present Cabinet, it is nothing strange. The promotion of Mr. Yuzawa, too was not totally unexpected as he had acted practically in place of Premier Hideki Tojo, who had been holding the concurrent post of the Home Minister, in general administrative affairs of the Home Ministry.

We wish to pay special attention to the fact that the strengthening of the Cabinet was effected as the War of Greater East Asia entered its second strategic stage with the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore) as the turning point. Although the collapse of Shonan Island, greatest base of British imperialistic aggression in East Asia, has made our strategic operations quite advantageous, with American and British influences still remaining here and there we must be determined to exert unusual efforts for a long time to come until they are wiped out completely. In order to crown our military operations with glory, the Government must redouble efforts for economic construction in the southern areas, as the smooth execution will decide the success or failure of the establishment of Greater East Asia. The appointment of the full-time Home Minister was made in order to enable the Premier to devote more time for the successful achievement of the objective of war.

New Home Minister Yuzawa, besides the maintenance of peace and order on the home front, will be responsible for the execution of a general election for Lower House members in April. Since the forthcoming general election is an effective step for the perfection of domestic political structure for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia, it is earnestly hoped that he will live up to general expectations.

Moves of Chungking, India and Australia

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The trend of the military situation caused by the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore), commands our keen attention. As we have pointed out previously, it is apparent that India and Australia will be exposed to imminent danger. Facing the fall of Shonanto, Australia has been shouting its own crisis, pointing out that its danger means the crisis for Britain and the United States as well as all English speaking nations. There is no doubt that India, too, has been entertaining similar feelings, although it is unable to express its sentiments openly because of British pressure.

The purpose of Chiang Kai-shek's current visit to India and its results are matters of extreme interest. The purpose of his visit to India is most likely either to find a new supply route via India after the complete cutting off of the Burma route by the Imperial Forces or to ask India to form a joint front against Japan. Although it is quite dubious as to India's attitude concerning the formation of the common front against this country, in view of persistent request of the United States and Britain to mass a large number of troops in Burma which is difficult for him to reject flatly, Chiang Kai-shek is believed to have decided to visit India for the above purpose. What we should pay close attention to is the relation between Chungking and India as well as their moves in the future.

Although it is quite likely that Britain and the United States have been instigating India with certain schemes in mind, we believe India will never decide on its attitude at a wind-bill of those two nations. If leaders of India are wise enough to grasp the significance of the prevailing situation, they should boldly take their own independent action. If India shows reluctance to act as requested by Chiang Kai-shek, the Chungking regime, too, will virtually be forced to drop from the Anglo-American camp. For this reason, the United States and Britain will make desperate maneuverings to those two countries. Following the fall of Shonan Island, moves of these countries naturally command our keenest attention.

Heaven-Sent Opportunity for Indian Independence

KOKUMIN

As pointed out by Rash Behari Bose, leader of the Indian independence movement in Japan, in his statement issued Tuesday, this is a golden chance sent by heaven to the 350,000,000 masses of India for the independence of their country.

If leaders of the Indian independence movement fail to understand the will of heaven and awaken to India's true mission, not only will they lose a golden opportunity for the renaissance of the Indian people forever but they will betray the command of heaven. At this moment, we are highly pleased to see Mr. Bose and his colleagues rise for the independence of their country, for which we wish to pay our deep respect and pray for great success.

What we wish to advise the leaders of the independence movement at this moment, is the necessity of their absolute trust in this country. It will not be too much to say that what has lacked between Japan and India in the past has been mutual confidence. This, needless to say, has been caused by malicious British schemes and neither Japan or India are really responsible for it. As long as they plan to push ahead for their independence under the present situation, it is absolutely necessary for them to strengthen their trust in Japan and must be determined to boldly reject British propaganda of malicious nature. Although we believe the Indian people fully understand the true intention of this country, they must realize that Japan has constantly been striving for the welfare and peace of 1,000,000,000 peoples in East Asia.

Churchill's Burden Likely to Be Eased As Clamor Growing

(Continued From Page 1)

and who now, pillar by pillar and slab by slab is destroying his own empire." He spoke about a great many things pertaining to many fields of war but not a single word did he mention about Shonan Island. The Voelkicher Beobachter states that Churchill's speech was dictated throughout by a mood of Ash-Wednesday. Referring to Churchill's statements that difficult times lay ahead of the British Empire the paper says "He is right! The war which he promoted with all his energy has become the doom of the Empire's strongest link which has just now been broken." This much Churchill has already achieved; he chose the best road for converting the Empire's motherland into a land of sweat and tears."

Allies Without Base

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—In an editorial reflecting the sunken spirit now pervading the British Isles, the London Daily Mail declared today that the Allies have lost its last base from Pearl Harbor in the Pacific to Durban in the Indian Ocean, it was revealed here from London.

By the seizure of Shonan Island (Singapore) the Japanese have paved a way for future action in the Indian Ocean, asserted the journal.

Elements of the present British Government must be replaced, the Daily Mail declared, while adding, a leadership which has failed to live up to public expectation in the present crisis should vacate itself for a healthier rule.

It was contended that new blood must be injected into the Cabinet in order to meet the prevailing exigencies, concluded the newspaper. Meanwhile, the Daily Express exhorted today that a realignment of the British attitude toward the latest crisis is essential, the same report indicated here today.

From Prime Minister Churchill to the last farmer in the rural areas there must be a rebirth of cooperative effort, the newspaper declared.

Britain's Expenses High

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 6.—Great Britain's daily war expenditure amounted to £12,000,000, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, as quoted by The Times.

Sweet Music Aids Selling

Members of the Takarazuka Girls' revue were out in force yesterday to aid in the sales campaign now being launched throughout the city of commemoration bonds celebrating the fall of Shonan Island. Shown is a group "doing their stuff" as eager buyers look on.

Battle-Swept City Freed From British Again Enjoys Peace

(Continued From Page 1)

work was started and peace and order is returning rapidly in the renamed island of Shonan reports an Asahi correspondent from the former British fortress on Thursday in describing conditions prevailing in Shonan Island after its surrender.

Japanese troops, which marched into the city wiped out practically all the spies and are busy in protecting the inhabitants from plunder. All the policemen of the seven leading police stations were disarmed and 1,000 of them were allowed to cooperate with the Japanese for the time being in maintaining peace and order in the city.

Curfew Declared

At every corner in the city, Imperial soldiers are examining passers-by and at night, no citizen is allowed to appear in the street from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Work has started already on the repair of water service; no damage was caused to the gaspipes; electric light is shining in every house and electric fans are humming.

In the city, the correspondent states, there are some 500 Britishers of whom 200 are women, and British officials including Governor-General of the Straits Settlements, Sir Thomas Shenton were permitted to continue business for the time being and they are eager to learn Japanese as the Japanese refuse to speak in English.

The present population of the city is estimated at about 1,000,000 including British troops, who surrendered to the Japanese, and the Japanese authorities have decided to enforce food control. The most urgent need is to open markets and preparations have been completed on the part of the Japanese military authorities.

Again on the streets of the reborn city of Shonan, Malayans with Rising Sun emblems on their arms are busy directing traffic with joy, glad to be emancipated from the British shackles.

As to the Japanese residents, who were arrested and sent to India, another Asahi correspondent reports the maltreatment of them by the British authorities.

British Maltreatment

Quoting the remarks of inhabitants, the correspondent states that Japanese residents including the staff members of the Consulate-General were arrested. The same day they were sent to Port Swettenham, west of Kuala Lumpur. From Shonanto and other parts of Malaya, he declares 1,600 Japanese of whom women numbered 400 were taken to the place. They were again sent back to Shonan Island and in all three times on December 19, 31 and on January 1. The Japanese men were interned in the Changi penitentiary while the women were taken to St. John's Island located five kilometers off Shonan Island.

The British authorities treated the Japanese internees in an ordinary way at first, but with the successive Japanese victories, they changed their attitude and began to maltreat them.

When the Japanese internees were sent to Shonan Island from Port Swettenham, he adds they were thrust into closed wagons and as a result, scores of the Japanese suffered from the heat and fainted. In sending them to India on February 7, the British authorities pushed the Japanese in the bottom of the ship and never allowed them to appear on the decks for fresh air for fear of the Japanese bombings.

TERAUCHI IS KNOWN AS GREAT WARRIOR

(Continued From Page 1)

and the West. In the evenings, he takes a walk in the vicinity of his quarters, or plays a game of go of which he is very fond. Bedtime for the General is at midnight.

When the Nichi Nichi correspondent visited General Terauchi for an interview, the great man led him into the parlor, and sitting down on a sofa, began to talk on matters connected with the surrender of Shonan Island. The sweat poured down the General's face as he talked for the day was hot.

Congratulates Yamashita

"Mutual congratulations," said the General. "The reputedly impregnable Shonan Island has at last fallen. Supreme Commander, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, and his gallant men must be overwhelmed with emotion. I also sympathize with the labors of the brave newsmen working at the front.

"News can be sent from here to Japan in an hour and a half. When I was fighting at the front during the Russo-Japanese War, the reports of the Military Headquarters took a week to reach Japan. What progress eh? It is fortunate that the present war is centered on fairly productive regions and the soldiers can get enough to eat.

"Moreover, in the present areas we are free from the attacks of remnant defeated troops. From my experience in North China, I can say that this makes progress much easier. But there is no need to go into ecstasies because Shonan Island has fallen.

"The time has not come yet for the people to rejoice. Remain calm and unperturbed, and everything will be all right. Let London fall first, and then let us rejoice."

There was a calm, unperturbed smile on the General's martial countenance as he delivered this remarkable speech.

Araki Hails Tsukada

Lieutenant-General Osamu Tsukada, Chief of the General Staff of the Southern Army, is the man responsible for the remarkable strategy which enabled the Japanese Forces to take the reputedly impregnable fortress of Shonanto only seven days since they landed on the northern shores of the island.

"Tsukada is the only man who could have done it," remarked the veteran General Baron Sadao Araki, when he heard of the fall of the island.

"Tsukada is a very serious-minded man and is very diligent and faithful to duty," said General Araki to an Asahi correspondent. "He is not only capable, he is also a warm-hearted man and I am sure this enabled him to obtain the full cooperation of his subordinates and to utilize all their different talents to the full."

Varied Career

During the China Affair, he was the Chief of Staff under General Iwane Matsui, and had experienced all phases of modern warfare. He was also Vice-Chief of Staff when General Gen Sugiyama was Chief of the General Staff. At the General Staff Office in Tokyo he was head of the Third Department, where he cultivated his aptitude for military strategy.

During the Shanghai Incident, he was in the thick of the battle. The remarkably efficient strategy employed by the Japanese landing parties in the present war is due to the wide knowledge and varied experiences of Lieutenant-General Tsukada.

"Mountains and oceans are considered as obstacles to efficient fighting by the ordinary layman, but an army with sufficient organization and equipment can utilize these so-called obstacles and make them weapons, not obstacles, of war. The men in our Army and Navy have been well-trained, and with Tsukada planning their moves, nothing is impossible," added General Araki.

Lieutenant-General Tsukada is a big man, who ties the scale at 184 pounds. He is 57 years of age. He was born in Sakurai village in Ibaragi Prefecture and was one of the most outstanding members of the 19th batch of graduates from the Military Academy. He eventually became the Director of the Military College later.

Great Strategist

"Although he is a silent man, he has a heart of gold," says Lieutenant-General Shosaburo Sato, friend and ex-classmate of Lieutenant-General Tsukada.

"During our school days, he used to separate himself from the rest of us and sit in a corner of the school garden reading a book. He was a wizard at horsemanship and fencing. In fencing he was noted for his frontal attack. Even in the present campaign, his strategy is characterized by frontal attacks. He is a direct and fearless man and his strategy bears traces of his character.

"His life is frugal in the extreme. He created quite a reputation among his friends by refusing to drink any sake that had been poured out by a geisha. When he was Chief of Staff of the Kuantung Army, he used to recite the Imperial Rescript to the Army and Navy every morning."

To Float New Loan

Transocean

ANKARA, February 7.—The Turkish Ministry of Finance is planning to float a new large loan to defray defense expenditures and other extraordinary expenses, according to a report circulating in Turkish business circles. Details concerning this new loan, which obviously aims also at absorbing superfluous purchasing power, are still unavailable.

BORNEO NOW FREED FROM WAR ACTIONS

(Continued From Page 1)

those of Miri, Seriya, Tarakan and Balik Papan. There are other valuable oil fields in the north of Borneo as Ceciltown and Membagol Island. All these oil fields will be developed in the near future.

The marine and agricultural industries will see a revival under the able management of the Japanese, and attention will be paid chiefly to the increase in the production of rice.

Hitherto, the natives used to clear the forests by fire, and plant rice in the cleared spaces. After the harvest, they used to move on to another area, make another clearing by fire, and plant rice again. The Japanese will teach them rice cultivation as it is practiced in Japan, and it is expected that Borneo will soon rank with the foremost rice producing countries in the world.

To Improve Rice Cultivation

The military and political authorities are enthusiastic over the project, and have ordered the two companies that existed here before the war to take the management of the rice improvement project into their hands. The Dyaks and the Malays will be allowed to cultivate the soil free of taxes.

A traveler in Borneo would be amazed at the extent of the still undeveloped land. Only the areas near the towns and the banks of the rivers are planted with rubber or coconut trees.

Nature has endowed the natives with easy-going and indolent habit. The Dyaks do not care for agriculture, and the Malays plant rice only in the vicinity of their villages, just sufficient for their own consumption. The The Japanese will teach them to be more energetic.

The Dyak tribes have sent their spokesmen to the camp of the Japanese authorities, and have sworn undying allegiance to the Japanese Government.

The Chinese immigrants and settlers have also realized the futility of continuing their anti-Japanese attitude, and have sworn to cooperate with the Japanese in the development of Borneo.

Navy Chief's Death Still Unconfirmed

(Continued From Page 1)

served to deepen the suspicion that the report was made up according to the wishes of the U.S. Government. How could the Admiral, reportedly relieved of one of his positions on account of bad health, be described as "robust as ever?"

Knox Downhearted

Tokyo: By the way, have you any news about Navy Secretary Colonel Knox?

Buenos Aires: He seems to be out-and-out dispirited. After the debacle at Hawaii, he hurriedly pronounced that his main concern was on the Atlantic, which only brought on him contemptible laughs from the general public. Now he is greatly annoyed by the Australian grievances leveled at him and also by the Chungking regime which is always asking for American help.

Tokyo: How are things going on among other admirals and generals in the United States?

Buenos Aires: Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the American fleet is now in Washington, apparently enjoying his life on land because he cannot be quite sure of his life on the sea. Regarding Chief of Naval Operations Harold R. Stark, his fame is now quite gone. The only exception is General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the American-Filipino forces in the Philippines. His resistance against the Japanese in a corner of Bataan Peninsula is being much praised at home. Some say he will be appointed War Secretary soon, it is reported, though it is much doubted how he will be able to come back to his homeland.

Tokyo: Anything about Winston Churchill?

Buenos Aires: That headstrong man seems to have been badly shocked by the continued reverses in the war situation. The latest London dispatch reports that his daily taking of brandy has been reduced to half the usual amount.

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Spain's Coal Output

Transocean

OVIEDO, February 7.—Spain's coal production, which increased from 6,300,000 tons in 1935 to 9,300,000 tons in 1941, is expected to surpass the 10,000,000-ton mark this year. A number of new shafts are being sunk to increase the annual output of Spanish coal mines.

Yano Given New Position

The Foreign Office on Tuesday officially appointed Seiki Yano, who was Consul-General of Hongkong when that city fell into Japanese hands, a secretary of the South Seas Bureau of the Foreign Office in Tokyo.

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U.S. AND ENGLAND BLAME EACH OTHER FOR BAD STRATEGY

Newspapers of Two Democracies Engage in Heated Verbal Warfare

PLAY FAULT-FINDING GAME

One Cries Why Aid Wasn't Sent?—Other Says Why More Planes Weren't Used?

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 16.—According to press reports received here from Britain and the United States, each side has adopted an attitude of reviling the other for failure to give promised aid at a time when they were faced with a critical situation, it was disclosed today.

The British press has criticized Washington for failure to cooperate with its Pacific fleet and cut off Japanese reinforcements to Shonan Island (Singapore) as well as to delay Japanese aircraft en route to Malaya, it was said.

On the other hand, the American press has denounced the British for allowing unopened crates of planes to remain on Shonanto quay at a time when every plane was vitally needed for defense of the island.

Listening to the press of each country denounce the other reminds one of the same sort of criticism which flew between Britain and France and it is believed possible that the same dispute may arise between the United States and Britain, it was said.

Attention has been drawn here to the fact that the American press accepted Tokyo's announcement of the fall of Shonanto and disregarded British illogical reports that its troops still were fighting in the suburbs of Shonanto after the Tokyo declaration.

Observers here have declared that the French criticism of the British Norway Adventure was mild when compared to the caustic comments in the United States regarding the fall of Shonanto.

The general impression here has been that the mighty forces of Japan have made the British Empire face its darkest hour.

Anglo-U.S. Relations Strained

Domei

BERNE, February 16.—Under the shadow of Britain's greatest defeat—Singapore (Shonan Island) reports arriving here today from both countries indicate that the Anglo-American relations are at present somewhat strained by mutual caustic criticism of Allied war strategy.

British people are blaming Americans for the fall of Shonan Island because of lack of American support and reinforcements, while American counter by pointing out that American aircraft remained and uncrated on Shonan Island docks even when need was apparent.

Bitterness of the present criticism exceeds even that prevailing directly after the Pearl Harbor debacle.

The New York Times, commenting on the fall of Shonan Island said, "official circles in Washington consider the fall of Shonan Island as the darkest moment of the Allied nations. Premier Churchill's declaration could not dissipate this impression.

"The blow can be a decisive one for the Southwestern Pacific issue, the Chinese conflict and the Near Eastern situation," the report said.

Washington's atmosphere would be less pessimistic if the fate of Sumatra's rich oil regions was not menaced but the fall of Sumatra must be expected. If Java falls, the Allied loss will be not only the impossibility of retaking Malaya but also transportation, supplies and reinforcements to Australia.

The Baltimore Sun, expressing a surprise at Premier Churchill's appeal to Britishers for unity, declared that Americans had been given to understand that Britishers had never lost unity during the current war. The paper further voiced general feeling by saying "the hour is black and foe is mighty," the reports concluded.

U.S. Journals Frantic

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—Aroused by the specter of disaster as never before with the final capitulation of Shonan Island (Singapore), United States journals frantically pictured the Netherlands East Indies as the final bastion of Allied resistance in the western Pacific, it was learned here today from Washington.

The New York Times emphatically declared today that the Dutch Asiatic possession must be defended by the United States with every available means.

It was reasoned that Japanese occupation of the Netherlands East Indies, while depriving the United States military machine of its vital source of high grade lubricant, would enable the Japanese to poise its pressure on Allied communications in China, the Suez Canal and through the Persian Gulf.

The wells of Sumatra will yield oil for the Japanese in several months with dire results for the United States, the journal stated, adding, the defense of the Netherlands East Indies can only be from the air, and these

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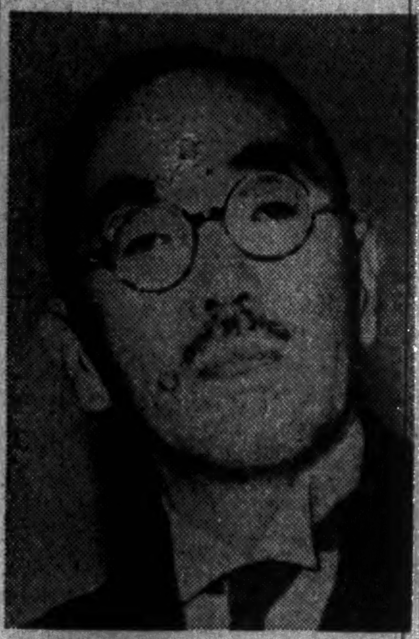
New Home Chief



Home Minister Michio Yuzawa

CHURCHILL BLAMED FOR ASIA DEBACLE

Wilhelmstrasse Asserts Premier Is Grave Digger for British Empire

BRITISH SPIRITS LOW

Government Is in for Heavy Verbal Bombardment in Commons Next Week

Domei

BERLIN, February 16.—After carefully analyzing Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech regarding the capture of Shonan Island (Singapore) by Japanese Forces, political quarters here today have come to the conclusion that the Prime Minister has left the land of reality for that of dreams in order to make the British public and the world believe he was not the "grave digger of the Empire."

Meantime, Wilhelmstrasse circles have pointed out that in comparing the actual situation and the assertions made by Mr. Churchill, the fact is revealed that Mr. Churchill's war policy was responsible for the biggest defeat to be suffered by the British Empire.

These quarters said, "It is he who started the sale of the British Empire to the United States and it is he who accelerated the war with Japan through his pact with President Roosevelt and his provocative speeches and he continues to play the Soviet Union as his trump card in the desperate hope that it will change the course of the war."

In commenting on the future of the Churchill Government, Wilhelmstrasse quarters expressed their belief that it makes no difference whether Churchill remains or goes because the future of his Government will have no effect on the future of the war since it is a foregone conclusion that England will lose.

British Now Blue

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—"This was a black week-end," said the commentator of the British Broadcasting Corporation reporting on the latest military events. "There was no breathing space between the shock over the sea battle in the Dover Straits and the news of the fall of Shonan Island. Next week our Government will have to face more critical hours in the House of Commons than ever before."

In an extraordinarily frank manner the commentator then pointed to the dangers that might arise for the British Premier from the present situation. "Both these mishaps, the sea battle in the Channel and Shonan Island, mean that the atmosphere in the House of Commons will be extremely tense and with that the House will reflect the feeling of the British public. Much will depend on the further details that can be given by the Prime Minister on the sea battle in the Channel, although most probably the House will be very interested in the question as to why so little attention had been paid to the defense of Shonan Island from land attack."

Swedish correspondents report from London that Churchill's recent broadcast did not only not allay the general feeling of excitement against the Prime Minister on account of his war policy, but, quite to the contrary, poured more oil on the fire of public excitement. They describe the present feeling in England as being more desperate than after Dunkirk which was felt only as a reaction to the French defeat. Today, however, after the sea battle in the Channel and the fall of Shonan Island, this feeling is dictated by England's own defeats. The new inner-political crisis is growing daily and it now seems hardly possible for Churchill to save his Government.

Aside from the military defeats, the unlucky compromise of appointing Beaverbrook as Minister of Production with only limited powers is still much commented upon by the British press which points out that besides the Minister of Production there is still Bevin, the Minister of Labor, who now as before, is responsible for all decisive programs of employment and who

(Continued on Page 2)

YUZAWA APPOINTED NEW HOME MINISTER TO RELIEVE PREMIER

Investiture Held Tuesday in Imperial Palace After Cabinet Meeting

WAS HOME VICE-CHIEF

Contributed Great Deal Toward Establishment of Nanking Government

Michio Yuzawa, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, was appointed Home Minister following a regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. The Board of Information issued the following announcement at 12:20 p.m. Tuesday.

"In view of the state of affairs both at home and abroad with the progress in the current war, it has been deemed appropriate to relieve General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, of the post of Home Minister which he concurrently held, and to recommend Michio Yuzawa, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, to the post of full-time Home Minister. Accordingly, Premier Tojo proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 11:30 a.m. and obtained the Imperial sanction. The investiture of Mr. Yuzawa will be held at 4:00 p.m. today in the Imperial Palace."

Born in Tochigi Prefecture, Mr. Yuzawa was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1912, joining the Home Ministry in the same year. He has since served in the capacity of the Governor of Miyagi Prefecture, Chief of the Civil Engineering Bureau of the Home Ministry and Governor of Hiroshima and Hyogo Prefectures. He was appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in the Hirota Cabinet in March, 1936.

Mr. Yuzawa resigned from this post in February, the following year, and went to China, contributing a great deal toward the establishment of the new National Government of Nanking. He returned to Japan in 1940 and after serving as director of the Industrial Patriotic Association, was again appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in the Tojo Cabinet.

With the smooth progress in the War of Greater East Asia, it has become necessary to concentrate on the political and economic establishments externally and to strengthen the structure internally, thus preparing for a constructive war.

Under these circumstances, coupled with the forthcoming general election, the Premier considered it necessary and an opportune time to appoint a full time Home Minister. Mr. Yuzawa is one of the oldest among the officials of the Home Office and is well experienced as he has served as Vice-Minister of Home Affairs under two Premiers. At the time he formed his present Cabinet, Premier Tojo intended to appoint a full time Home Minister when such a necessity presented itself.

Iwao Yamazaki, former Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board and recently appointed adviser to the Navy Ministry, on Tuesday was appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs to fill the post vacated by Mr. Yuzawa. His appointment was officially announced the same day. Mr. Yamazaki held the post of Chief of the Metropolitan Police under Home Minister Tetsujiro Yasui and Home Minister Harumichi Tanabe.

PERCIVAL ADMITS LOSSES

Heavy Casualties Suffered in Shonan Island

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 16.—The last message dispatched by Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival before the unconditional surrender of Shonan Island (Singapore) was an official report sent yesterday to his commanding officer, General Sir Archibald Wavell, it was reported by Reuters today.

According to competent London circles, the Reuters report stated that General Percival's message officially admitted heavy British losses in material and equipment and claimed that the evacuation of British women and children had been carried out almost completely.

RESTRICTS AXIS NATIONALS

Paraguay Forbids Holding Meetings Or to Form Clubs

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 16.—A decree issued by the State Council of Paraguay has restricted the constitutional rights of the subjects of Germany, Italy and Japan, and countries occupied by these three Powers, it was reported here today from Paraguay.

They are forbidden to hold meetings or to form national clubs and to be members of such.

Sent to Cape Verde

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—More Portuguese troops today left for Cape Verde Island on board the Portuguese steamer Guine.

Sydney Paper Blasts Churchill, Americans For Defeat in Asia

Domei

VICHY, February 16.—The Sydney Sun editorially declared today that no amount of pitiable oratory by Prime Minister Winston Churchill can undo the Shonan Island (Singapore) catastrophe, Arip reported here today from Sydney. The editorial accusingly declared that previous reverses in the Greater East Asia War were the exclusive handiwork of the infamous pair, Great Britain and the United States, while adding the latest debacle is the acme of their blunders, concluded the report.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS TRAPPED BY NAZIS

800 Prisoners and 42 Guns Taken in Central Sector Of Eastern Front

46 PLANES SHOT DOWN

Germans Only Lose Two; Furious Mediterranean Raids Continue Ceaselessly

Domei

BERLIN, February 16.—Trapped enemy forces in the central sector of the Eastern Front have been annihilated, with 800 prisoners and 42 guns falling into German hands, the High Command announced at noon today.

In the fight with the Soviet air force, 46 enemy planes were shot down yesterday while the German lost only two machines, the communique stated, adding, a German barrage breaker has scored several direct hits in a short fight with enemy speed boats in the channel district, the loss of one of which is probable.

Considerable destruction was caused to the military establishments and shipping facilities of La Valetta harbor, Malta, by bomb hits scored by German fighter formations, the communique stated.

In the course of air attacks upon the airports of Malta Island three British bombers were destroyed on the ground and fuel dumps were set afire, while in aerial duels over the island and in the eastern Cyrenaica, Libya, German pursuit airmen shot down 15 enemy planes without suffering any losses, added the communique.

Italian Planes Active

Domei

ROME, February 16.—Describing brilliant activity of the Axis air forces in the Mediterranean, the High Command at noon yesterday issued an official communique to the following effect:

"Brilliant success has been achieved daily by the Axis air and naval forces in smooth and effective cooperation from various bases in the Mediterranean.

"A large enemy convoy sailing, in several groups, under strong escort, for Malta from Alexandria was again repeatedly attacked and a number of ships were destroyed, while the remain-

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH SUBMARINES SAID TO BE ACTIVE IN CARIBBEAN SEA

3 Tankers Sunk and 4th Damaged—Oil Plants Near Curacao Shelled

FOLLOWS U.S. OCCUPATION

Sinking Occurs at Place Where American Troops Had Been Landed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—A message from Willemstad, in Curacao, Dutch West Indies, reported activities of enemy submarines in the Caribbean Sea where three tankers were torpedoed, and refinery establishments of the Standard Oil Company on Aruba Island near Curacao were shelled, according to a New York report received here today.

Aruba is a Dutch Island in the Caribbean Sea to the north of Venezuela.

The three tankers were sunk while the fourth tanker was also torpedoed but only damaged. The latter was attacked near Willemstad port.

Curacao and Aruba islands have been occupied by United States' troops for some time, the report said.

More Vessels Claimed

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 15.—The German High Command announced that German submarines in the Atlantic have sunk one corvette and three merchant vessels totaling 26,500 tons gross register from out of a strongly protected convoy.

In the Mediterranean, German bombers and dive-bombers attacked two well protected British convoys in waters north of Benghazi. The German machines broke through the violent barrage of fire from the escorting warships and attacked large enemy freighters. Three direct hits were scored on a steamer of 9,000 tons which began to sink immediately. Another merchantman of 5,000 tons was hit amidships and on the bow with other bombs exploding close to the ship's side. The ship's boiler exploded and a large conflagration was started.

A third transport vessel of about 10,000 tons was the target of a 500 pound bomb. This ship remained stationary on the spot, listing heavily after the attack. The loss of the two vessels must be reckoned with. A fourth merchantship of 6,000 tons was hit at the bow and stern, eventually catching fire. In the course of the attack on the two convoys, two light cruisers were heavily damaged. One of them was still lying on the spot were she had been hit at the stern by bombs of the heaviest caliber. She was surrounded by several destroyers which protected her from further attacks. Two of these destroyers were moreover seriously damaged, notwithstanding their own violent defensive fire. The German machines returned to their bases without any loss.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CHURCHILL CONFIRMS UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET SMASHED

Prime Minister Winston Churchill gave the first Allied confirmation that the United States Pacific Fleet had been crippled in his speech on Sunday in which he announced the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore). After pointing out that the American battle-fleet had been a shield of superior sea power confronting Japan, and allegedly protecting the fair lands and the islands of the Pacific, Churchill declared that it had been, and we quote his very words, "DASHED TO THE GROUND."

N.Y. DAILY NEWS URGES U.S. TO CONCENTRATE ON OWN DEFENSES

Commenting on the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore), the New York Daily News severely criticized the unpreparedness of the British High Command, and urged the United States to attend exclusively to her own defenses. The paper pointed out that the defenses of the Netherlands East Indies and Australia were far inadequate, and admitted that these places must be considered lost to the Allies, at least for the time being.

GERMAN SUB SINKS 3 TANKERS OFF VENEZUELA COAST

A lone German submarine torpedoed 4 American tankers, sinking three, near the small Dutch island of Aruba located off the Venezuela coast, and also shelled the oil refineries of the Standard Oil Company, according to the Aneta, official Dutch News Agency. The report revealed that some damages were inflicted on the island's oil installations.

Officials of the Standard Oil Company attempted to minimize the damages by claiming that aside from the sinkings of the 3 tankers, the attack was more dramatic than anything else. They also claimed that no installations on the island were damaged, and that no casualties were inflicted.

It is recalled that an agreement had been reached in Washington recently, providing for the dispatch of American armed forces to protect these vital oil producing Dutch islands which are located about 600 miles from the Panama Canal.

LED BY PREMIER TOJO ALL JAPAN WILL FETE SHONAN ISLE VICTORY

Imperial Forces Making Formal Entry Into Shonan Isle

BIG RALLY AT HIBIYA

150,000 Persons to Participate In Gigantic Official Celebrations Today

FLAG PARADE SCHEDULED

Japanese subjects numbering 100,000,000, scattered throughout the Empire, are scheduled to join Premier Hideki Tojo in offering resounding cheers for His Majesty the Emperor and for the victory of the Japanese Armed Forces when General Tojo makes his brief nation-wide radio address at noon today, the day officially set aside to commemorate the fall of Singapore, now renamed Shonan Island.

Tuesday, feverish last minute preparations for celebrating the fall of Singapore were under way, in the principal cities throughout the country.

In Tokyo alone, 150,000 persons, representing 25 organizations, including businessmen's groups, railway workers and students had applied for permission to participate in the gigantic celebrations, police authorities revealed.

Premier Tojo is slated to participate today in the first organized celebration since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which will be held at Hibiya Park, simultaneously with the formal entry of the Japanese troops into Singapore.

The rally at Hibiya is being sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Asia Development Federation, the Tokyo Prefectural Office, the Tokyo Municipality and the eight leading metropolitan papers.

First of all, some 30,000 persons representing the Dai Nippon Youths' Corps' those holding honorary positions in the prefectural, municipal and village offices, Young Men's Industrial Patriotic Association and the general public, are slated to meet at Hibiya Park.

Following the opening address by the Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, felicitations will be given by the Mayor of Greater Tokyo and a representative of the eight leading newspapers in the capital, after which, General Tojo the Premier, will deliver a congratulatory address. This will be followed by reports on war situations by the Army and Navy Press Sections and then, the German and Italian Ambassadors will congratulate the fall of Singapore.

After the rally, the 150,000 members of the Dai Nippon Youths' Corps and Young Men's Industrial Patriotic Association, will proceed to the Plaza to to worship the Imperial Palace, and thence, continue their parade to the Yasukuni Shrine to pay homage.

Apart from the official celebration, various Government offices, schools, companies, factories and organizations will select an appropriate hour to hold a ceremony befitting the felicitous occasion.

It is reminded that the public, which is not participating in any of the above functions, should visit the nearest shrine to pay homage, send cheer letters and comfort kits to the front, join in the flag and musical processions, but at the same time, should bear in mind that they are the leaders of the races in Greater East Asiatic bloc, showing the magnanimity of a great nation.

SINGAPORE RENAMED SHONAN ISLAND

The re-christening of Singapore to be known hereafter as Shonan Island was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at noon, February 17. The communique reads:

"It has been decided that the island and port of Singapore shall hereafter be called the island and port of Shonan."

The character "sho" is the first name of the current era, "Showa," and the character "nan," from "nanshin" meaning southward advance. The name was selected to symbolize the great southward advance of the Japanese race in the glorious era of Showa with the ultimate object of establishing in the world a new order based on the great Japanese ideal of "Hakko Ichiu." Hence, the Island of Shonan.

WAR BULLETINS

NEW GUINEA IS BOMBED AGAIN

Domei

SAIGON, February 16.—An official Netherlands East Indies communique issued today admitted that Japanese aircraft bombed an undisclosed point in New Guinea and inflicted considerable material damage, it was reported here from Batavia today.

JAPANESE POUND MACARTHUR'S FORCES

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—In a terse war communique issued today, the United States War Department announced that heavy Japanese artillery fire was being directed against General Douglas MacArthur's forces in the Bataan Peninsula and the fortifications along Manila Bay while Japanese aircraft continued to bomb American positions, it was reported here today. Intense infantry fighting was taking place along the peninsula front and Japanese infiltration was "especially active," the communique admitted.

SPEECH OF PREMIER GLADDENS BURMESE

Natives Are Filled With Joy On Hearing Nippon Leader's Proffer of Help

Domei

MOULMEIN, February 16.—Burmese residents here have been greatly impressed by the Diet speech delivered by Premier General Hideki Tojo Monday that, "in case the Burmese people should cooperate with Japan, we will gladly extend them our positive assistance for the establishment of Burma for the Burmese people."

The Burmese in Moulmein, when they heard these remarks today, expressed their highest joy, and the words "hurrah for Burma" were heard everywhere in Moulmein.

A certain Burmese high official, who recently escaped here from Rangoon, upon hearing Premier Tojo's Diet speech today, expressed his highest delight by stating that through Premier Tojo's speech, "we, Burmese, have come to realize truly that Japan is a true friend to us."

"The time has at last come," continued the official, "for the establishment of Burma for the Burmese people, for the realization of which, the Burmese people have dreamt for long years. If General Tojo's speech is conveyed to Burma, the entire Burmese people would surely cooperate with Japan by participating in the War of Greater East Asia."

TOMMIES ATTEMPT THEFT

Try to Rob Treasures From Egyptian National Museum

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 16.—As a result of several attempts of British soldiers to break into the Egyptian National Museum at Cairo to carry away the treasures, the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior ordered that the civilian guard of the Museum be replaced by the regular police and soldiers of the Egyptian army, it is reported here from Cairo today.

Consequently, the Egyptian National Museum is now guarded by three Egyptian officers, six policemen and 70 soldiers of the Egyptian army, the report stated.

8 Axis Men Rescued

Domei

SINGAPORE, February 17.—Eight Axis nationals including Air Colonel Osberhaus Theodor, yesterday were found interned in the Civil Prison in the western part of Singapore by Japanese troops, and were immediately released.

SHONAN ISLE TO BE JAPAN'S MAIN BASE

All Future Drives Will Have Center There, Says Army Press Spokesman

To whatever area the next Japanese drive may be directed, Shonan Island (Singapore) always will remain the foremost base of Japanese operations hereafter, Major Kinzo Nakajima of the Army Press Section declared Monday night in a nation-wide radio address commemorating the complete reduction of Shonan Island.

He also declared, "Great Britain once ruled the Seven Seas and possessed one-fifth of the world's territories but a greater part of the British domain was in Asia which enabled its domination of the world by the strategic location of such lands as India, Burma, Malaya and Australia.

"Indeed, the British territories in Asia formed the foundation of Great Britain's world hegemony."

Referring to the significance of Shonan Island, the Army spokesman said, "Shonan Island constituted a great fountain-head not only for Britain's invasion of Asia, but also for the development of Britain's world policy."

Shifting to the Malay campaign, Major Nakajima said that despite the climatic and geographical difficulties, the speedy advance of the Japanese Forces was unhampered and, "may well be without parallel in world military history."

He asserted that the distance one operational force could cover in a single drive, hitherto, had been regarded by world military experts to be 200 kilometers. The Japanese Forces in the recent Malay campaign, however, consistently have advanced over 1,000 kilometers without a halt.

This campaign, Major Nakajima said, has revealed the efficiency of Japanese machanized units which had been unrecognized by the world prior to the War of Greater East Asia.

Large Japanese Forces, which have been kept for emergency use in the Malay campaign, Major Nakajima declared, "can now be used in other areas to greatly facilitate future operations elsewhere."

He predicted in conclusion that future action by the Japanese Forces will bring still greater results.

ENVOY EXCHANGE SEEN

Rough Understanding Reached Between U.S. and Axis

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—Sumner Welles, United States Under-secretary of State, has revealed that arrangements for the exchange of the Axis and American diplomatic staffs have been concluded in principle, according to a Washington report received here today.

He added, however, certain details still must be worked out, the report said.

REDUCES GAS CONSUMPTION

Affects Entire U.S.—Bans Installation Of New Stoves

Domei

GENEVA, February 16.—The United States Government has ordered a general reduction in the consumption of gas throughout the country, it was learned here today.

In 17 States including New York, the installation of new gas stoves will not be permitted after March 1, the report stated.

It is believed the measure has been enforced due to the possibility of a coal shortage and because of increased consumption by essential industries.

Copper Coins Recalled

Domei

BERLIN, February 16.—All copper coins still in circulation in Germany, estimated at a total of some 2,000 tons of copper, will be withdrawn from circulation from March 1, it was disclosed here today.

FALL OF SHONAN IS. PARALYSES ENEMIES

British and Americans Get Death Blow as Strategy Built Around Fortress

The fall of Shonan Isle (Singapore) marks the final retreat of the British from East Asia, and is equivalent to a spinal-dislocation which has paralysed Britain's fighting strength. Its significance to both the British and the Americans is colossal. Coupled with the fall of Manila, the loss of Singapore has severed all connections between the British and the Americans in the Pacific, and both strategically and politically the significance is truly gigantic.

The weakness of the combined British and American battlefront lay with the British. The most vital link in the British line of defense was Singapore, and with its loss the whole line has collapsed. The loss of Singapore is an even greater blow to Britain and America than the fall of Manila.

The fall of Singapore has not only severed the much boosted military line of contact between the British and the Americans, but has also dealt a serious blow to the enemy's plans for the transport of troops and military supplies. Hitherto Britain and the United States had launched a combined offensive against the Axis Powers. In the East they had tried to strangle Japan with the ABCD ring of encirclement. With the loss of Singapore, however, they have been forced to retreat to the Atlantic, and the foundation of their schemes for world domination has been destroyed.

End of British Unity in Asia

The loss of the base for its scheming policies in East Asia spells the destruction of the unilateral constitution of the British Empire. Britain's fighting strength depended on the support, both military and political, of its colonies and dominions. The vital links that bound all these far-flung areas of the British Empire together were Suez in the west and Singapore in the East. Now Singapore has fallen, this means the collapse of British unity in East Asia. Arabia, India and Burma have been isolated, and the day is not far off when they will emerge free from British domination.

India and Australia have been the commissariat of the British Army, and the fall of Singapore has given rise to severe repercussions in these places. Britain is forced to stand at bay in India, and the United States has made Australia an American base of operation. But the connections between the the two have been cut, and these last efforts on their part are equivalent to the frenzied clutching of a straw by a drowning man. The fall of Singapore has also had a fatal moral effect on both the British and the Americans.

The minor countries that have hitherto sided with the Anglo-American bloc find themselves on the horns of a dilemma. The Netherlands East Indies especially must be writhing in mental agony.

Futility of Intrigue Proved

Britain and America boosted the strength of Singapore, and have deluded the Netherlands East Indies and Chungking, in addition to some other minor countries in the Southern Pacific, to join in the hostilities against Japan, thus strengthening their own line of defenses. The futility and weakness of this intrigue has been proved by the fall of Singapore. Even if these minor countries persist in having faith in the material strength of Britain or America, they cannot but help fear the military strength of Japan, for Japan will push the war through to its ultimate end. The Netherlands East Indies Government is bound to realize the futility of hoping for aid from either Britain or America, and its determination to continue as a belligerent against Japan will certainly be undermined. The loss of the Dutch Indies will mean the loss of petroleum, besides the loss of rubber, tin and other vital raw materials, and it is expected that both Britain and America will exert their best efforts to defend these islands.

In India, Australia, or in the Dutch Indies, there is no important naval base. Thus, it is clear that with the loss of Singapore the British have lost their one and only important naval base that enabled their way to operate freely in these areas. The British and American domination of the Southern Pacific areas depended on their naval strength, and the loss of Singapore, their most important base in the East, has resulted in the utter collapse of the combined British and American military operations in the Pacific. The loss of Manila, Singapore and the air and naval bases in the Dutch Indies marked the end of the American, British and Dutch military combination.

A.B.C.D. Ring Smashed

The A.B.C.D. ring, which the British and the Americans declared to be unbreakable, has at last been smashed. It is now Japan's turn to hem them in with a similar ring, and she is in a position to do so at will. Already the Dutch East Indies has been encircled, and the noose for strangling it is complete.

Although at first Japan found inconvenience in distributing her troops over such a wide battle-front, she is now in a position to spare some of her troops, for the battle-front is completely under her control, and she can move her troops at will. It is expected that the rest of the war will present no difficulty to Japan.

The fall of Singapore has placed the War of Greater East Asia one step nearer toward its completion, and it is expected that Japan's activities during the rest of the war will focus the attention of the world.

Indians Make Donations

A donation of money totaling about 30,000 bahts (¥57,113.65) was contributed today to the Japan Red Cross Society by the Indian Association of Thailand, which was collected from Indian residents in Bangkok, it was learned here today.

Glad to Give Helping Hand

Indian prisoners of war above, all of them of the Mohammedan faith, are pulling a stone roller in levelling the ground at a certain Japanese Air Base in British Borneo. So trustworthy and sincere in cooperation have the Indians been that no Japanese guard has been ordered to keep an eye on them. (Photographed by Genseki, a member of the Navy Press Corp. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

ITALO-NAZIS SPHERE IN ECONOMICS BARED

Berlin to Guide European Bloc And Rome to Be Given Mediterranean Area

D.N.B.

ROME, February 15.—An enlightening article contemplating the reorganization of the economic cooperation in Europe and Africa by the former German Ambassador to Rome, von Hassel, who is now chairman of the economic committee for Central Europe appeared in the Italian periodical, Rassega Italiana.

The author points out that the centralization of Europe's economic possibilities is not only feasible but also highly desirable. Although a uniform political leadership in Europe cannot yet materialize today, a centralization in the economic field must be attained now.

The leadership of this economic bloc on the European continent must be in the hands of Germany, he states, while that in the Mediterranean sphere will go to Italy. A cooperation on the basis of parliamentary methods is Utopian and the leadership must be based on a system allotting each partner economic functions, compatible with his natural economic potentialities.

At the present, it cannot be said on which geographical boundaries a European economic union can be materialized. It is, for instance, difficult to envisage from the organizational point of view the cooperation of the British Isles and it still remains doubtful whether the Iberian Peninsula will be included. One point is clear, however, namely, that parts of North Africa from the economic point of view must be looked upon as an European territory.

Concluding this section of his article Mr. von Hassel points out that England's and France's policy failed in eastern Europe regarding these countries, economic possibilities since they merely gave credits to the southeastern countries without taking into consideration their natural possibilities. Today, the United States is pursuing the same policy in South America, he declares, and these countries certainly will benefit from an organized European economy after the war.

ARTICLES ON DISPLAY OF PRINCE OF WALES

Safety-Belt, Compass and Others Can Be Seen at Naval Hall, Shibuya

A safety-belt, compass and other articles, which once belonged to the British battleship, Prince of Wales, which was sunk by the Imperial Naval fliers off the Malay Coast are on display from Tuesday at the Naval Hall, Shibuya.

The articles were found in the drifting launch of Admiral Sir Thomas Phillips, former Commander of the British Fleet in East Asia, by a Japanese submarine after the sea battle.

At the Yushukan, Kudan, a tank machine-gun and ammunition boxes are being exhibited. These weapons were used by a Japanese Army tank crew which took part in the battle. In this battle one division of the enemy force was wiped out in Sulim, Malaya, January 7. During the fierce fighting, members of the tank crew died a heroic death. Their machine-gun was hit by three heavy gun shells from the enemy position.

Duff Cooper in London

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 16.—Alfred Duff Cooper, representative of the British Cabinet in East Asia, and his wife have arrived in London on their return from East Asia, it was reported here by the British News Service from London today.

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Hail the Victory

NICHI NICHI—Let us shout "Banzai" from the bottom of our hearts at today's celebration of Japan's victory in the Shonan Island (Singapore) battle. Our sense of excitement cannot be stifled. Japan, under the Imperial Glory, has a peerless Army and Navy and most loyal subjects.

We, Japanese, must first of all feel most thankful that we have above us the Imperial Court coeval with the Heaven and Earth. Today's celebration is only the first of the kind. We will surely greet the second and third celebrations for the victory in the future. We must offer our heartfelt thanks to the gallant Imperial soldiers and sailors at this moment. However, we must also think of our fallen warriors and should refrain from being too much intoxicated over the victory. This will be a day when all Japanese with "the souls of the departed on their backs," make a new start for another victory.

East Asia Construction in Sight

ASAHI—The fall of Shonan Island (Singapore) will stand out in world history. It means that the so-called ABCD Japan-encircling chain has been snapped by this country. This is the first fruit of war in connection with the proposed gigantic enterprise of constructing Greater East Asia. It means the start of Asia's rebirth.

More than four centuries ago the Pacific Ocean was discovered by a White man. Since then, the Pacific has been defiled by them as they have made it the stage for a reckless contest for supremacy. Japan's military operations must be kept up until the Pacific is made the cradle of universal cooperation and mutual existence and mutual prosperity.

Significance of Fall of Shonan Island

MIYAKO—On the occasion of the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore), the entire Japanese nation offers its heartfelt gratitude to our valorous soldiers and sailors. This sense of gratitude and joy will increase as the days pass. How Shonan Island has so far played an important part in the British domination of the world can be seen from the unusual efforts made by Britain to make it into an impregnable fortress and the great importance which it attached to the island's strategic value.

The significance of the fall of Shonan Island will be made clearer than ever before with the lapse of time. Japan's victories, coming one after the other, have wiped out unnecessary fears entertained in some quarters. All these developments have occurred within only 70 days.

Today's Celebration

HOCHI—The 100,000,000 Japanese subjects should express their gratitude to the Imperial Army and Navy with shouts of "Banzai." On the other hand, however, they must pay silent homage to the souls of the fallen warriors. Our determination "to win by all means" must be infallible and this should be enhanced all the more at this opportunity.

It can be easily gleaned from the fall of Shonan Island that this has led Japan to secure a firm foothold enabling it to carry on further important operations. Furthermore, the fall of Shonan Island has given to Japan a far more convenient position from which to construct Greater East Asia.

Effect of the Fall of Shonan Island

CHUGAI—The fall of Shonan Island will have several far-reaching effects. One of them will be that Australia and India will be exposed to danger.

The British and Americans are talking as though the English-speaking race is in danger. The capture of Australia will eventually lead to the ruin of America and Britain.

The defense of India is reported to be one of the subjects General Chiang Kai-shek is discussing with the British authorities in India to where he flew the other day. Another question is the defense of the Burma Road by Indian troops. Expert opinion considers it highly unlikely that India will agree to establish lines against Japan in cooperation with Chungking.

Japan Navy Succeeds In Refloating Craft Sunk in Maneuvers

As a result of the strenuous salvage work conducted by the Sasebo Naval Station, in the face of undescribable difficults, the submarine I-No. 61, which sank on October 2 last year on the high seas off northwestern Kyushu Island during night maneuvers following a collision with another warship, was finally refloated with success on January 29 this year, the Navy Ministry officially announced at 11 a.m. Tuesday. Work to recover the bodies of 20 officers and 50 non-commissioned officers and men immediately began and ended on January 31, the announcement added.

VICHY PLANS MORE SHIPS

Program to Be Comprehensive; Sunk Vessels to Be Salvaged

Domei

VICHY, February 16.—Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Navy Minister, has drafted a comprehensive shipbuilding program to make up for the heavy losses suffered by the French navy and merchant marine, well-informed circles here revealed today.

The program also includes the raising of commercial vessels sunk in French ports and the construction of fast freight steamers, two passenger steamers, cold storage ships, tankers and numerous fishing vessels it was said.

THAI FINANCES BOLSTERED

Luang Sindu Named Minister of Economy

Domei

BANGKOK, February 17.—Giving paramount consideration to the strengthening of Thai finances which have been greatly influenced by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Thai Government today announced the appointments of Luang Sindu Songgramjai who concurrently holds the portfolios of Navy and Education Minister as Minister of Economy and Phra Boribhandh Yuddhakich, concurrently Economy and Finance Minister to the post of full-time Finance Minister.

Churchill Blamed For Asia Debacle

(Continued From Page 1)

has dictatorial powers in this field.

Everywhere in England the opinion is gaining ground that the people have been systematically led astray by the official communiques and the speeches of the Ministers. Thus, it is asked time and again whether the bombs, allegedly dropped on the German warships at Brest, were real bombs in view of the apparent fact that the German battleships obviously were unscathed. It should be mentioned in this connection that the entire question of the British air force is receiving more and more attention in public discussions, and will probably play a big role in the coming debate in the House of Commons, and critics emphasize again and again that Churchill must yield his post as Minister of Defense.

DARK FUTURE SEEN FOR U.S. AND BRITAIN

U.S. Navy Officer Predicted Allies Would Be Powerless If Shonan Is. Fell

In his contribution to the London Daily Mail dated February 10, Captain Bernard Arkworth of the American Navy pointed out the disadvantages of the Anglo-American countries were they to lose Shonan Island (Singapore), and declared that there are now only two naval bases left for them which are still intact, Plymouth and Pearl Harbor, according to information reaching a certain quarter on February 17.

Captain Arkworth is said to have emphasized that even the mightiest navy will be powerless without a base. He said that there has never been a time such as the present which necessitates a good naval port equipped with a first class dock for refuelling and repairing purposes. Now that Hongkong and Manila have been captured by the Japanese Forces and Shonan Island captured, Rangoon and Sourabaya have been exposed to danger.

No Bases Available

"Where should America and Britain seek for their next naval base then," Captain Arkworth asked, pointing out the uselessness of the naval ports along the Pacific Coast of the United States because of the long distance. Pointing out that Japan, unfortunately, knows fully well that there is not a suitable dock in Africa or Australia, Captain Arkworth, according to the report, disclosed the incompleteness of equipments at Durban, Simonstown, Sydney and Cook Island as naval ports. He added that neither Port Darwin nor Trincomalee in northern Ceylon are capable of serving the purpose.

"We must admit the lack of foresight on the part of the American and British Governments," the American naval officer allegedly stated, pointing out that they should have established strong naval bases in Africa and Australia and should have strengthened those which existed in Guam and the Philippines.

No Base—No Navy

When all the bases are lost, Captain Arkworth is said to have declared, it will not be a question of numerical comparison of the Anglo-American navy and that of the Axis Powers because without a base, a navy, no matter how strong, will be powerless.

"When the port of Shonan is taken over by the Japanese Forces," he said, "there will be only two naval bases left for America and Britain which are too far away to be of any use for a positive naval operation, putting the two countries at a great disadvantage."

Meanwhile, editorially commenting on the fall of Shonan Island, the New York Times has the following to say, a special dispatch to the Asahi from Zurich discloses.

"The darkest moment has come for the anti-Axis Powers. Even Winston Churchill, the British Premier himself, did not try to hold back the fatal blow which the loss of Shonan Island dealt on the hostilities in China, the war in the southwest Pacific area and on the British forces in the African front.

"Even if the United States succeeds in sending reinforcements to Java, it would be absolutely impossible for the Allies to give assistance to Australia once the Japanese Forces attack and capture Java."

Russian Soldiers Trapped by Nazis

(Continued From Page 1)

ing vessels were forced to return to their original base.

"During the different attacks on February 13, 14 and 15, a total of seven vessels, one destroyer and one patrol-boat were sunk; eight steamers, two destroyers and five cruisers were damaged, and two planes also destroyed.

"Italian and German air forces repeatedly bombed military objectives at Malta with splendid effect."

Pounds Supply Bases

Domei

BERLIN, February 15.—Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the Luftwaffe continued to carry out effective attacks against Soviet troop columns and supply bases, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, continued enemy attacks along the entire Eastern Front were repulsed and heavy losses inflicted on the Soviets, the communique stated.

In North Africa, waves of German bombers and fighter planes strafed British motorized divisions in the Ain el Gozala sector, and in waters north of Benghazi, two well-protected convoys were attacked, the communique stated.

During the ensuing combat, one 9,000-ton British transport was sunk and two additional vessels totaling 15,000 tons were so severely damaged that their loss must be reckoned with, it was said.

Two light cruisers, two destroyers and a large merchantman also were damaged by direct hits, it was said.

To the east of Malta, German warplanes successfully attacked an enemy patrol boat, while a U-boat sank two vessels out of an enemy convoy off the African coast, near Marsa Matruh, the communique said.

In giving a total of enemy plane losses, the communique said British losses on February 12 reached 49 machines while Soviet losses between February 7 and 14 were 153 planes against 25 German machines.

Japanese Aviator, Reported Dead, Returns To Base; Saved by Kind-Hearted Malayan

An account of the mirculous return to life of a Japanese airman, who had been reported killed in an air battle over Shonan Island, was related in an article in the February 17 issue of the Asahi. The airman in question is Sergeant-Major Chikara Goto of the Kato Unit of the Imperial Air Corps and he has a kind-hearted Malayan to thank for his life.

On January 31, the Sergeant-Major participated in a furious air battle over Shonan Island. He shot down an enemy Hurricane fighter and immediately afterward engaged in a terrific fight with a Buffalo machine. During the battle his plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire and burst into flames. The Sergeant-Major, fully aware that he could not save his beloved craft from destruction, prepared to bale out.

Casting a last look at his burning machine, he jumped out. At that moment he was just over an enemy base to the northeast of Shonan Island and there was a strong wind blowing. The wind carried him over the Straits of Johore and soon he found himself above a rubber plantation about four kilometers from Johore Bharu. The wind now had died down and the Sergeant-Major's parachute became entangled in the tall trees. He was hurled heavily to the ground and was so stunned that he lost consciousness.

The following morning a middle-aged Malay passing through the rubber estate, noticed the Japanese airman still lying where he had fallen. Sergeant-Major Goto had regained consciousness but could not move as his whole right side was paralysed due to the burns and bruises he had suffered. The Malay approached cautiously, but when he saw that the wounded man was a Japanese airman, his face became wreathed with smiles. The airman could not talk Malay and neither could the other Japanese, but the occasion did not need any exchange of words. The Malay hoisted the airman on his back and carried him to his cottage about two miles distant.

There were neither bandages nor medicine-chest in the cottage, but the Malay gathered medicinal herbs from the vicinity, and applied them to the wounds of the airman. He did everything possible for his wounded guest.

At about 11 a.m. the same day, an Indian policeman suddenly called at the cottage. The Malay met him at the doorway and the two began to converse excitedly. The policeman seemed to be questioning the Malay very closely. Sergeant-Major Goto thought the policeman had come to arrest him and gripped his revolver with his left hand. After a while, however, the officer went away.

The Malay returned to the side of the airman, speaking in a low voice and gesticulating with his hands. It seemed he was trying to say, "That policeman came for you. He asked me if there was not a Japanese military man in my house. I told him I live alone here and that nobody had ever set foot in it except myself. I sent him away. Do not worry. You are quite safe here." The airman gripped his hand silently, and tears of gratitude welled up in his eyes.

The Malay was a coolie working in the rubber estate. He lived in poverty, and his food was frugal in the extreme. The airman found difficulty in swallowing the food that was offered to him every day, but he could not bear to hurt the feelings of this kind Samaritan, and forced himself to eat the unaccustomed food.

The following day Japanese troops poured into the town of Johore Bharu, and the Malay, brought news of the glad tidings to the airman, and did his best to notify the Japanese Forces that there was a wounded airman in his house. After some days a squad of soldiers arrived at the cottage on the rubber estate.

On the tenth day after he had been rescued by the Malay coolie, Sergeant-Major Goto's miraculous return was reported to his squadron-commander who, together with his men, had given him up as lost.

U.S. and England Blame Each Other For Bad Strategy

(Continued From Page 1)

islands are in the direct need of fighter planes.

Meanwhile, the Herald Tribune attributed the responsibility of defending Australia and the Netherlands East Indies to the United States, in its columns today.

Only by serious appreciation of that responsibility can the United States contribute reinforcements and munitions to the besieged allies in the western Pacific, the newspaper asserted.

American Press Pessimistic

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 16.—Press and public opinion in the United States are extremely pessimistic over the Allied chances of successfully holding Sumatra, especially in view of the startlingly rapid fall of Singapore, a report from Washington reaching here today revealed.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Times declared, "the United States virtually has conceded that Sumatra must inevitably fall, cutting off the United States from its main supply of oil in Southwest Pacific and leaving the Japanese free passage into the Indian Ocean. From there they can raid Allied supply lines to China, Suez and the Persian Gulf."

Stressing the need for air power in defending the Netherlands East Indies, the same journal added, aircraft deliveries to Java total only about one-quarter of what the Dutch ordered.

The correspondent further said, if Allied Powers fail to hold Java "it is conceded that the Allied nations will not only have difficulty in regaining a foothold in Malaya but also may not be able to supply and build up the forces they have now started in Australia, the report said.

The Herald Tribune, meanwhile, said, "Palembang must presumably be written off and . . . this will mean enormous extra burden must be thrown upon supply lines from America."

A United Press correspondent in Batavia wrote, "Singapore has fallen and with it crumble the ruins of remaining British prestige in the Pacific. Within 70 days, the Japanese Army captured the richest 50,000 square miles of British Empire, including the island vaunted as the most vital key point in East Asia—which it still is." The agency further said, "Japan won its greatest victory at Singapore," the report concluded.

BRITISH WILDLY RUSHING DEFENSE LINES IN BURMA

Fear Fierce Drive by Japanese Forces With Shonan Island Captured

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—Fearing a fierce drive by the Japanese Forces in Burma to cut the Burma route following closely on the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore), British forces in Burma are feverishly attempting to rush defense preparations, it was reported here today from Rangoon.

Protection of southern Burma with Rangoon as the center will be most likely assumed by British and Indian forces, while Chungking forces dispatched to defend Burmese territory will be stationed in northern Burma close to Yunnan Province, China, according to the report.

While building up new fortifications along the Sittaung River running east of the Burmese capital, British troops now are running intensification of the air defense of Rangoon, the report further revealed.

A great number of shops not related to military requirements have been closed in Rangoon and mass evacuation of women and children already has been completed, the report added.

U.S. Refugees Complain

Domei

MADRID, February 16.—Twenty-four American refugees from Singapore and Penang have bitterly complained of the "rotten treatment" they have received from British authorities in Malacca, according to a London Times report received here today.

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NAZI SCRIBE TELLS OF DOVER FIGHTING

British Started Action First But All Torpedoes Missed Their Marks

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 15.—The first eye-witness report of the latest Anglo-German naval engagement is given by the German war reporter Emil Ronsiek. He states:

"For days great activity prevailed in the base of our E-boat flotilla and we felt that important action was ahead. Nobody, however, had any idea of what was going to happen. At last orders arrived and we left the port. The rolling seas made things rather difficult for our small boats and before long we sighted heavy units steaming toward us.

"These we soon identified as our battleships and then we knew what our duty was, namely to secure the safe passage of our warships through the Channel. We were proud and elated by the big task lying ahead of us. Almost immediately afterward, British chaser planes appeared in the sky keeping, however, at a respectable distance. German machines were also overhead, circling above the German warships. On approaching the Straits of Dover, we sighted the British coast. British coastal batteries started a bombardment but their shells fell wide of their targets. The German E-boats soon enveloped the battleships in a thick layer of artificial smoke and when British E-boats turned up from the direction of the British coast, they were met halfway by the German E-boat.

"The British started action first, firing their torpedoes but these all missed their marks as the distance was too great. A German destroyer then chased away the enemy speedboats which steamed off in the direction of the coast. An air-raid alarm was sounded and six British torpedo-carrying planes appeared but were soon pounced upon by German intercepters. A furious aerial combat ensued and very soon I could see the first British torpedo-plane crashing into the sea. Two more followed a short time afterward.

"Our chasers were still circling overhead and many Spitfires appeared although not a single plane got within bombing distance of the German naval squadron. The German battleships were steadily keeping on their course. The narrowest part of the Straits had long been passed and after escorting them for another few miles, we left the battleships and returned to our bases. Our duty had been completed."

Detailed Account

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 15.—After Vice-Admiral Ciliax had made his reports about the naval battle in the Channel and with the reports of the commanders of other vessels who also participated in it now at hand, competent quarters issued the following account on this successful operation:

"The battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau as well as the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen and their escorts, unnoticed, left a coast on the Atlantic coast shortly after an air attack in the evening of February 11. With orders to pass through the Straits of Dover for the purpose of being at the disposal of the German Naval Command for further operations, they sailed on an easterly course toward the Channel. At noon on February 12, they arrived unnoticed in the Dover Straits and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy who tried to hinder their course, and thus carried out their orders according to schedule.

"Despite the British claim of domination of the Channel on the sea and in the air, the German fleet utilized this route freely. Apart from the sinking of one patrol boat and slight damage to one torpedo-boat by bomb hits, no further damages or losses by any of the offensive actions of the enemy occurred. Only minor losses in the personnel of the escorting vessels occurred by attacks from low flying enemy planes. The enemy was unable to master the sudden situation either in leadership or tactically whereas our own leadership in preparing for the maneuver had already taken into consideration every possible situation, and in carrying out its plans, made the right decisions, full of faith in final success.

"After the German squadron had been sighted at noon, attacks by the enemy naval and air forces started. The motor torpedo-boat attacks were frustrated by our own escorting ships which during counter-attacks sunk two enemy motor torpedo-boats and chased the rest as far as Godwin Sands.

"The cruiser Prinz Eugen sank one enemy destroyer setting fire to another one. The attempts of British long range batteries to disturb our passage through the Straits of Dover from the British coast was frustrated and it was also possible for us to avoid all enemy torpedo tracks. In warding off the enemy air attacks, which were continued until dusk, the cooperation of our Navy and Air Force stood a splendid test. The fighter defense and anti-aircraft artillery, carried aboard our warships, frustrated all attacks with heavy losses on the enemy.

"Apart from the anti-aircraft artillery on the heavy units, the defense of the smaller units was also successful. Destroyers, torpedo-boats, mine-sweepers and patrol boats alone shot down 10 British airplanes. At dusk, contact with the enemy was severed, and after an undisturbed progress during the night, all German warships arrived at their new bases according to plan. Apart from having achieved the objective of the operation, considerable tactical success was achieved, in this battle.

"German weapons of every description once more proved superior to those of the enemy and the domination of the Dover Straits by the British Air Force and Navy belongs to the past. The German warships are ready for new tasks."

Pedal Into Burma

With Singapore taken, the Japanese offensive against Burma now holds the attention of the world. These troops of a bicycle corps of the Imperial Army have smashed the first enemy resistance along the Burma-Thai frontier and are continuing their advance into Burma with all the speed possible. With their brother soldiers down south having made swift work of felling Singapore, to the utter ignominy of the British, these soldiers in the north are determined to equal if not better the speedy advance down south. With Moulmein already captured, and with Rangoon, Burma's capital incessantly being pounded by the Imperial Air Arm, the defense of Burma is expected to crack up soon. This will happen soon after the entry into Rangoon, for all Burma will collapse as there are very few fortifications beyond Rangoon. (Censored by War Ministry)

CHURCHILL STRATEGY AROUSES BRITISH IRE

Poor Showing in Dover Battle, Singapore Collapse Shake Public Confidence

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 15.—The dismal performance of the British navy in the battle off the Dover coast coupled with the imminent collapse of the Singapore defenses erased the last vestige of British confidence in Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Declaring that Churchill's military tactics were "amateurish," the British people were infuriated by the latest news of the naval battle off the coast of Dover, when the German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, and the cruiser Prinz Eugen made a daring dash from Brest in broad daylight to arrive safely at Kiel. According to the United Press, the reports of the encounter shocked the British public to the realization of the flaws in the war strategy of the present Government.

Royal Navy in Hiding

The London correspondent of the Aftonbladet reported that the English were indignantly demanding to know where the British battleships were hiding during the seven-hour sea and air battle in the English Channel and the North Sea. Another Swedish newspaper, the Gotebörgs Nandels-ock Sjöfortstiding, published the report from its London source disclosing that the British public opinion had become extremely critical of Prime Minister Churchill and that all remnants of optimism in the British capital had vanished.

The London Daily Mail report received in Stockholm said the British people had trusted that circumstances would improve when Churchill assumed the leadership of the war Cabinet. He inherited the unrivaled confidence of the British press, Parliament and the public, declared the journal, and this confidence survived the defeats at Dunkirk, Greece and the tragic expulsion from Crete, as well as the more recent set-back in the face of the successful Axis counter-attack in Libya. The Churchill cabinet had survived these disasters, the newspaper contended, because the public had regarded these blunders as a heritage of former governments.

However, this confidence has vanished, and Prime Minister Churchill will be made fully responsible for the Singapore catastrophe and the disheartening results of the sea battle off Dover, the Daily Mail predicted.

British Critized

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 14.—American newspapers and naval experts have hurled bitter criticism against the British Government, asserting that the British navy was caught napping when the German battleships steamed through the English Channel under their very nose, according to a report received here from New York today.

The New York Sun pointed out that the German action displayed skill and daring and that it has caused consternation in the United States, the report stated.

Meantime, American naval experts expressed their opinion that the shifting of the three German battleships from Brest has probably been designed by Chancellor Adolf Hitler to immobilize the British fleet in the North Sea and to attempt to block supply lines to the Soviet Union or to prepare for invasion of England, the report said.

Lucky Philatelist Finds Stamp in Hanover; The Only One of Its Kind in Whole World

Transocean

HANOVER, February 3.—A postage stamp, claimed to be the only existing one of its kind in the world today was found in an old cardboard box in an attic at Hanover. The stamp was found by mere chance.

It is a halved Chilean 10 centavos stamp, showing the bust of Christopher Columbus. In the year of 1854, there was a shortage of five centavos stamps in Chile, for which reason the postal authorities on October 21 of the same year authorized the halving of 10 centavos stamps. No directions were given as to how such stamps were to be halved.

The practise of cutting 10 centavos stamps in half was continued long after sufficient five centavos stamps were put into circulation again, thus forcing the authorities to prohibit further halving of stamps in December 1861.

Letters bearing such halved stamps are today a great rarity, some of these stamps are known to have been cut vertically, others horizontally.

The stamp found in Hanover was halved by a cut on the left side and appears to be the only one of its kind. The lucky finder is an ardent stamp collector himself.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

pil; his power, victory and happiness in life must in large measure depend upon his adaptability or versatility to perform his diverse roles skilfully.

As a Nation

That Japan as a nation has proved its adaptability is too patent a fact to need many illustrations. Suffice it that until a little more than half a century ago Japan had been but a third-class nation whom even its celestial neighbor looked down on as a sort of unattached vassal state but which in those years comported itself with that calm dignified modesty that became a nation conscious of its realistic position in the world—an apt pupil and a diligent imitator of the new arts and culture revealed to it.

As a first-class Power which it speedily became, Japan fulfilled its trust with a strong sense of responsibility due to its raised position, never abusing its powers toward weaker states but scrupulously observing all the rules of the international game. And there can be no doubt but that in the role Japan is presently to assume as leader and spokesman for the whole Orient it will perform its great new tasks in a way that shall redound as much to its own credit as to the bliss of the entire East Asia and in the long run of the world at large.

Unconquerable, or rather all-conquering, as the Japanese arms are, as being shown in the present Greater East Asia War, it proves Japan is ready to fight its way into the very camp of its enemy, using the same weapons the enemy uses and defeating him at his own game, as the saying is. This is proof not of any lack of inventive genius but merely of that innate quality of Kiyo—the quality which, if Japan is thoroughly convinced of the need of inventing new fighting weapons, may be directed with deadly effectiveness to that purpose.

A Key to Solution

To what divine or diabolical source are we to attribute the origin of this Kiyo in the Japanese composition? It is rightly a question which may be met by lengthy philosophical or psychological analysis which I pretend to have neither ability nor time to attempt here. I shall conclude by suggesting only one significant factor, and it is none other than the natural influence on the Japanese character of the regular recurrence of clearly-defined four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, winter. In no country on the earth's surface do the four seasons rotate with such wonderful regularity, almost approaching mathematical precision, as they do on these isles.

Under such heaven and climate the Japanese either must learn to adjust themselves to everchanging environment or quickly fade out of existence. In Japanese winter you cannot maintain the same attitude, bodily or mentally, as you may in summer; neither are you in fit state, materially or spiritually, if you are to remain unchanged in spring and autumn. Adaptability or Kiyo with which to meet the exacting demands of these continuously-changing conditions of nature and climate is not, therefore, a mere luxurious or ornamental quality. It is the vital condition to the very existence, let alone the happiness, of Japanese people. Thus it has been developed in the course of long evolution extended over many centuries of national life on these blessed Nippon Isles.

(Concluded)

Italian Doctor Finds Very Effective Way Of Remedying Cancer

Domei

ROME, February 13.—Dr. Carlo Emanuele Roberti, during the course of a lecture before the Medical Academy at Florence, today declared he had discovered a new cure for cancer. According to Dr. Roberti, cancer is caused by a physiological modification of sugar in the human body. In order to deprive the cancer of its sugar nourishment and thus prevent its growth, Dr. Roberti applied insulin in large doses and has obtained successful results, it was said.

TO MONOPOLIZE WOLFRAM

Portugal Decrees Metal Must Be Sold to Control Commission

Transocean

LISBON, February 3.—The Government has instituted a monopoly on wolfram, to be effective from February 15.

The entire production of wolfram in the country, whether large or small, must be offered for sale to the Government Control Commission for the metal trade.

Private buyers will thus be completely eliminated as well as every speculative activity in this important war metal. A fixed price of 150 escudos will be paid for a kilogram of wolfram, which includes all export fees.

Women Painters Donate

In celebration of glorious war achievements scored by the Imperial Navy in the current War of Greater East Asia, a donation of 84 pieces of work was made to the Navy Wednesday by a corps for the service to the State made up of noted women painters including Haruko Hasegawa, Yoneko Saheki and others.

AXIS AND PARTNERS PULLING TOGETHER

Mobilize Resources to Fight Common Enemy, Says Wilhelmstrasse Spokesman

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 15.—"The Axis and its Allies are presently mobilizing all economic and military reserves for their fight against the common enemy," declared the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse referring to the various diplomatic and military conferences of the past week, including that of Marshal Antonescu with the Fuehrer and also of the Norwegian Premier, Vidkun Quisling.

Regarding Marshal Antonescu's visit to the Fuehrer, the loyal friendship and unshakable comradeship in arms of the two peoples were specially stressed. It was stated that, after the military and political conferences with the Fuehrer and the Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, Marshal Antonescu had a long talk with Reich Marshal Goering concerning the economic questions interesting the two countries. The foreign reports endeavoring to see quite different motives in Antonescu's visit to the Fuehrer's Headquarters were described to be totally wrong, aiming merely at causing tension between Hungary and Rumania.

Referring furthermore to the alarm prevalent in England after the battle in the channel, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman pointed out with much satisfaction that the British press had now at last found out what had been said in Germany for the past two and a half years, namely, that Churchill was the grave digger of the British Empire.

The spokesman pointed to the comments of the British papers Daily Mail, Daily Express and Daily Mirror. He emphasized, that, while Churchill believed in the necessity of closing hermetically in the Near East, the front door to the principal countries of the Empire, he left open the back door and from here the deadly blow was dealt by the Japanese ally. The spokesman concluded his review of the situation by stating that the British Empire is standing very close to the verge of ruin.

BRITAIN RESTRICTS RUBBER

Loss of Plantations in East Asia Already Has Repercussions

Transocean

LISBON, February 1.—The Loss of British rubber regions in East Asia has already forced Britain to enforce restrictions, according to an article in the Financial Times on the "dilemma of shoe manufacturers."

Reserves of raw material for leather soles have been exhausted for some time, and British leather workers have had their working time cut.

Shoemakers have, therefore, been using rubber for soles, but this has now been forbidden.

[illegible]urkey Trades With Axis

[illegible]ANBUL, February 15.—The in[illegible] of trade with the Axis coun[illegible] was revealed by Turkish econo[illegible]rcles. Considerable quantities of [illegible] from Germany and Italy have ar[illegible] in Istanbul during the past few

JAPAN NOW MASTER OF GREATER E. ASIA

Singapore's Fall Means Not Only End of British but Rise of Nippon

Singapore's fall definitely means an end of Britain's aggressive designs in East Asia, but of far greater significance is Japan's new position of unassailability in connection with the War of Greater East Asia against the United States and Great Britain.

By the capture of Singapore, Japan, within an astoundingly short period of a little over two months, has completely smashed the much vaunted, so-called A.B.C.D. anti-Japan encircling front, centered chiefly on bases in Hongkong, Manila and Singapore. As a result of these smashing victories, Japan now is in complete command of the situation in the southwestern Pacific and is absolutely certain of victory irrespective of how long the war may be prolonged.

Checks Anglo-Saxons

Singapore's fall means not only the disappearance of the Union Jack from East Asia—the bitterest pill that John Bull has had to swallow in the history of the British Empire, as Singapore was the cornerstone of British strategy over a wide area in East Asia, the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean—but the complete frustration of United States attempts of naval maneuvers against Japan in the Western Pacific in joint cooperation with the British Asiatic Fleet with the contemplated use of the Singapore base in the light of the Japanese occupation of Guam and Wake islands, and the virtual annihilation of the United States Pacific Fleet in the Pearl Harbor debacle.

It may be recalled that the British did not feel it necessary to berth a large British fleet at Singapore because of the belief that the United States would dispatch an impressive armada there in the event of an emergency.

Singapore's fall has at once placed the Netherlands East Indies at the mercy of the invincible Japanese fighting forces, and it will not be surprising if soon a fresh series of news dispatches telling of the Allied force's evacuation from Batavia and other Dutch areas are received.

The geographical advantage that ships from Singapore can reach Batavia in less than 10 hours and warplanes in less than two hours was the reason the British included the protection of the Dutch Indies as part of the Singapore scheme. The Dutch authorities cooperated and boldly participated, in what is now considered a colossal blunder, of increasing economic pressure on Japan.

Conversely, Singapore's fall now shows the Netherlands East Indies' defenseless position against the Japanese Forces.

The American magazine Fortune, in its February, 1941 edition, said: "If Japan succeeds in conquering southeastern Asia, Japan's defensive position geographically and economically, will be so strong that nobody will be able to stop her in East Asia."

The same magazine added that the United States, therefore, in order to prevent the Japanese from acquiring materials, must defend the Dutch East Indies and Malaya even more stubbornly than her own possessions.

Tried to Threaten Japan

It will be recalled that President Roosevelt resorted to an oil embargo against Japan late last year in an effort to bring Japan to its knees. However, the fact that Japan already is obtaining oil from Borneo, one of the world's richest sources of oil, and now is certain to obtain other oil fields in the Dutch Indies, is unquestionably proving a severe thorn in President Roosevelt's side. There is no wonder a pessimistic atmosphere is prevailing in both the United States and Britain.

The fall of Singapore at once places Australia and New Zealand within the range of Japanese attacks, cutting off their communication with Britain as well.

Once the Japanese Forces begin full-dress operations, Australia and New Zealand will be defenseless and this will result in the great disintegration of the British Empire.

From a long-range view, Singapore's fall is certain to lead to the Japanese Navy's domination of the Indian Ocean, completely severing Britain's east and west communications.

Singapore's fall is also the death knell for the Chiang Kai-shek regime, since all assistance from Britain and the United States will now be intercepted.

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Maj.-General Aomura Killed in F.I.C. Entry Listed in Army Award

The late Major-General Tsunejiro Aomura, who played a very important part in the entry of Dong Dang in French Indo-China in September, 1940, when Japanese units marched into the northern border of the French territory, and who was killed when a subsequent skirmish took place early on the morning of September 25 near Dong Dang, was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite Monday. A colonel at the time of his death, he was posthumously raised to the rank of major-general. His posthumous honors were included in the list of the 48th conferment of honors on those killed in the China Affair and the 32nd conferment of honors on surviving warriors, both of which were made public jointly by the War Ministry and Bureau of Decorations at midnight Monday.

PIONEER MISSIONARY HERE SUCCUMBS AFTER ILLNESS

Funeral Service Held Sunday For Mrs. Harriet W. Hail—Interment at Tsu

Funeral service for Mrs. Harriet Wyckoff Hail, 68, one of the oldest American missionaries in Japan, who passed away after a lingering illness on February 14 at the home of Mrs. Howard Hannaford and Miss Flora Darrow at the compounds of the Meiji Gakuin, was held last Sunday afternoon at Mrs. Hannaford's residence. About 50 Japanese and American friends of the late missionary paid their last respects to the deceased.

Following cremation, the ashes were taken to Osaka by Kinnosuke Morita, principal of the Osaka Jo Gakuin, where Mrs. Hail taught for many years. Funeral service at the school is now being arranged by the alumnae and the ashes will be interred beside those of her husband in Tsu, Miye Prefecture.

Mrs. Hail was born in Yokohama on August 22, 1874. She was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. N. Wyckoff, missionaries of the Reformed Church in America, who were long connected with the Meiji Gakuin in Tokyo.

In 1905, she married John E. Hail, a missionary's son of the well-known Presbyterian missionaries, Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Hail of Osaka. Subsequently, the young couple took up their work in Miye Prefecture but in the summer of 1911, her husband was killed by an eruption of Mr. Asama.

Mrs. Hail is survived by three daughters in America; Mrs. Henry J. Scudder Jr. of Brooklyn, New York, who is the mother of two small children; Miss Eunice Hail, a social worker at Marion, Virginia, and Mrs. A. E. Cox, who is the nurse at the Delta Cooperative Farms in Mississippi.

TURKS TO UP SUPPLIES

Transocean

ANKARA, February 6.—The Turkish Premier, Dr. Refik Saydam, had a two-hour conference last night with Minister of Agriculture Muhlis Erkmen, at which measures for increasing agricultural production were discussed.

Among other things, the two Ministers considered the conversion of parks and flower gardens into areas for the growing of garden products, vegetables, etc.

It is stated that the population will shortly be requested to convert flower gardens into vegetable patches.

THAI STRENGTHENS WARTIME STANDING

Military and Economic Decrees Issued by Premier; Trade Expected to Increase

Transocean

BANGKOK, February 14.—To strengthen Thailand's wartime set-up, Premier Pibul Songgram, concurrently supreme military commander, issued decrees to establish a defense committee and to control the country's trade.

Military and civilian representatives, headed by Lieutenant-General Grohm Yohki, Deputy Minister of Defense, and 11 others were named by the Thai Premier to ensure smooth cooperation during the war. The committee is to work under his direct supervision.

A decree was promulgated to maintain control on the export and import of all raw materials and finished products from the country, and permits from the Minister of Economics are required for the movement of all goods excepting articles of personal use and samples.

The success of the Japanese armed forces is expected to revive Thailand's trade, which formerly gave the nation approximately 60,000,000 ticals annual revenue. The newspaper Thai Mai reported that the customs revenue had dropped to an insignificant level following the outbreak of the war, but it was hoped that it would rise to about 30,000,000 ticals.

Brazil Closes Consulate

Domei

BERLIN, February 15.—Brazil has closed its consulate in Paris, and the staff has left for Baden-Baden, Germany, it was disclosed yesterday. Diplomatic and consular representatives of Latin-American countries which have severed relations with Germany are being temporarily quartered there.

KIRIN BEER

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PEACEFUL TALE

A Short Story

(A translation)

by

TATSUZO ISHIKAWA

One cold morning, President Tsukamoto of the Tsukamoto and Company showed up at his office a little late.

Outside the window, there were signs of budding spring. The avenue of trees was beginning to take on a brighter green. But President Tsukamoto was very sensitive to the cold and even this scene made him shiver. He began to rub his hands and slouched into a swivel chair, then lighted a cigar. He leaned back in his chair and ran his eyes down the profile of Chieko Shimizu, his secretary, who was seated nearby. She had beautiful curls and wore a chic stylish outfit which prominently showed her soft well-developed breast. A fine girl, he thought to himself. But lately this girl appeared as if she were in love.

The president leisurely puffed his aromatic cigar. He looked like a man in his fifties, his hair was a little white but somehow this white shock of hair softened his exterior appearance. He was looking forward to the day when his son would be sitting in his swivel chair, directing the affairs of the company. But at present, his son Osuke was working like any other employe at the A factory.

He took another deep puff at his cigar and casting a fatherly glance at Chieko thought how wonderful it would be to have her for a daughter-in-law. She came from a good family, a fairly respectable one, although her father was one of the low-salaried officials of the Government. Kind, sincere and attentive, the president couldn't help taking a liking for her. But lately she had become different; the president had reason to believe that she might be in love. Chieko had lately avoided returning his glances with those sparkling eyes of hers. Somehow this suspicion tended to make him a little down-hearted.

"Miss Shimizu."

"Yes," she answered, turning up her face in surprise at the voice of her employer which did not sound casual.

"Will you call in Mr. Yamanouchi and Miss Arano of the general affairs. I'd like to talk to them."

Chieko blushed momentarily. For it was known by everybody in the firm that the two were in love.

"Do you mean that I should call them into this room?" Chieko asked after recovering her composure.

"Yes, ... right away."

Chieko left the room with eyes lowered. It was apparent that she was guilty as the president had expected. A few minutes later she returned.

"I called them," she said quietly, returning to her seat and began to shuffle some papers, make-believing that she was busily occupied.

Then the young couple came in with their eyes glued to the floor.

"Will you two come over here." The President pointed in front of his table and nonchalantly twirling in his chair in the direction of Chieko so he could observe her reactions, said.

"I find it necessary to ask one of you to leave the company. I would like you, Miss Arano, to quit work today."

Keiko Arano listened motionlessly, her eyes still fastened to the floor.

"Personally I would like to have you continue working for me. But rules are rules. I imagine you are well informed about the company regulations concerning the relationship between employes."

Eizo Yamanouchi took a step forward. "But Mr. President. . . ." he said.

"Yes," the president answered as he relaxed himself more comfortably in the chair.

Eizo Yamanouchi, leaning forward and propping himself on the table with his fingers, spoke with earnestness.

"I'm sorry I violated the regulations here. But I should like to make it very clear that there has been nothing indecent in our relationship. That I will swear. I expect to marry Miss Arano soon and I've met and talked to her mother a couple of times. I apologize for infringing on the company regulations but I should like it to be known that we have done nothing that could be considered scandalous."

"That's fine. That's the way it should be. But Mr. Yamanouchi, rules are rules and I'm afraid that we must abide by our regulations."

"But Mr. President, I don't think that falling in love is a violation of the company's rules. I rather think that the regulations were drawn to prohibit indecent affairs not love. While working here, I never spoke to Miss Arano during working hours on personal matters."

"Your conduct surely is not open to question. Putting aside the question of ethics, it's the rule of this company that in case any two members of the firm should fall in love, one of them must resign. This rule has been applied in other instances."

"Mr. President, surely you don't believe that to love is obscene?"

Chieko had her face partly covered by her hand in which she held a pencil but President Tsukamoto could see that she was listening with her eyes closed.

"No no . . . I'm not as pig-headed as that. I think that love is a great institution. Rather it's an event that should be given all the blessings in the world. But I cannot make a departure or exception from the established precedents. Love is contagious and may give others ideas. This is a business concern. That is the reason for my action. Please don't think that I'm being outrageous."

"Well . . . ," Eizo mumbled to himself as he straightened his shoulders.

The President snuffed out his cigar by jabbing it down against the ash tray and walked to the window. The streets were flashing white under the mid-day sun.

"When you marry, Mr. Yamanouchi, will you let me know? I'll raise your salary as the company rules provide and in the meantime I'll think of holding something—perhaps a party—on that occasion."

"No, no thank you, I'd rather you didn't. The question of marriage is my own affair. . . ."

"Now, now . . . don't lose your temper . . . Well, Miss Arano, do you really want to continue to work here?"

"Yes, I should like to very much."

"And if you didn't do you think that it will be hard to make both ends meet? Do you want to work even after marriage."

"Yes . . . for a little while."

From the nature of the conversation, it appeared that the two had already reached an agreement about working together for a short time after marriage.

"So that's it. Well, Miss Arano, I think I'll have you transferred to the B factory office and have one of the girls there take your place. Is the plan agreeable, Mr. Yamanouchi."

"Yes, Mr. President. Thank you very much," Eizo said as a little relieved smile breezed over his face.

"So this is satisfactory to you all?"

"Yes, Mr. President." Eizo was extremely elated.

President Tsukamoto walked over from the window to Eizo, gave him a comforting pat on the shoulder and led them to the door. Then the president sidled up to the side of the secretary and asked. "Are you satisfied?"

Chieko lifted up her face for a second and the president saw that her eyes were a little red, with traces of tears brushed aside abruptly.

"Yes, I am. I'm very happy. I think that the two are happy, too."

And then the president thought—it's good to see someone who can be happy over the happiness of others and cry over it; it's far better than seeing women wailing over a misfortune. Then he walked over to his chair and sat down.

"Mr. Yamanouchi is quite a short-tempered person, isn't he? I imagine that he was quite upset."

Chieko laughed. She liked the new warmth she discovered in her employer. And then she added with her face brimming with joy.

"Don't you think, Mr. President, that if you are this lenient, everybody is going to make love?"

The president began to laugh. But when he thought that she might be referring to her own case, he stopped laughing abruptly.

(To Be Continued Friday)

Germany Exerts Effort To Encourage Youth

(Continued From Page 6)

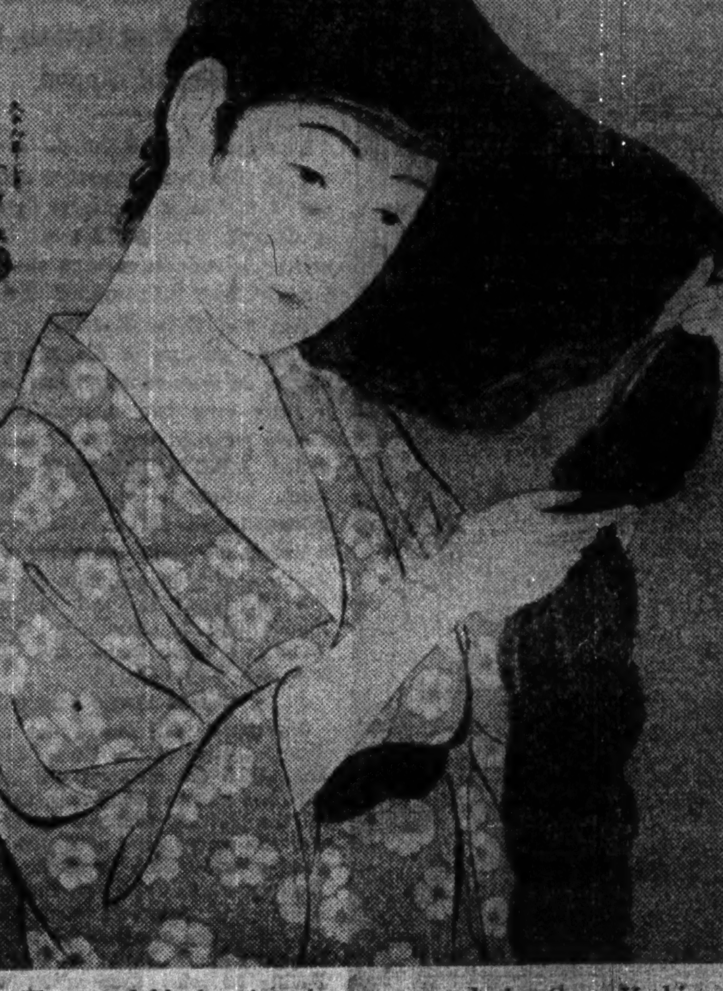
to make house and farm a real home in which she can feel happy and contented. As many as 1,142 leaders were prepared for this work in monthly courses arranged by the regional associations in addition to courses of training arranged by the Reich. Training of leaders for courses in farm work was generally held in district associations and these courses were attended by some 7,000 leaders. Moreover, 62 courses of training in health, hygiene and folk culture were attended by 935 leaders so that altogether 9,148 leaders of country classes were trained during the past years.

The basis of education in the country will always by vocational training. No effort must be spared to include every boy and girl in the village, and especially the children of the farm laborers, in the country vocational training. Distances and difficulties must be discussed. The latter are chiefly the result of the inadequacy of the agricultural vocational school system.

For the first time, this year agricultural apprentices will be concentrated in winter camps for 10 to 14 days at a time. Here the young people will be able to recuperate mentally and physically and receive instruction in ideology and training for their vocation. Vocational training has assumed considerable importance at the moment in view of the proposal to send young peasants to the newly-acquired territories of the Reich. Training in farm work is important, although in a modest way, owing to the war. Here, too, the stimulating method of study groups will be adopted, combined with instruction and practical work, including the inspection of farms and villages.

Three important courses have been arranged for the duration of the war: a course in farm work, a course in peasant handicraft, and a course of instruction in the maintenance of agricultural machinery and engines. The work of these courses is carried out in cooperation with the Hitler Youth or as a part of the Hitler Youth Service. Practical work on the fields is first dealt with and the boys gain much practical experience. Competent experts direct these courses of instruction. Young men who are too old for the Hitler Youth form a group of their own. After the war, cultural work on the farm and in the village will unite young people of both sexes, and, as one of the most important tasks in the "New Order" of village life, will contribute largely to raising the standard of living in Germany.

Lady Combing Her Hair



The wood-block print above was made by Goyo Hashiguchi (1880—1921), a graduate of the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts. Goyo took a special interest in wood-block prints and produced a number of pictures of beautiful women and landscapes which are modernized versions of the traditional patterns of ukiyo-e prints. One of the representative works is shown above where delicate lines and subtle curves harmoniously cross to richen the pulchritude of the motif.

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

A Synopsis

CHICHI KAERU (Father Returns)

1917

By KAN KIKUCHI

This is a play in one act. Briefly, it is a work which treats of a love that transcended indignation and a grudge of long standing.

Twenty years ago the father of Kenichiro Kuroda, the hero of this story, deserted his wife and three children and eloped with his mistress. He had been the adopted heir of his wife's family, and this misdeed having been committed after he had squandered the latter's fairly large fortune on dissipations, his wife and children, who had been left in the lurch, were at a loss what to do, tried to throw themselves into the sea but were saved in the nick of time, and barely managed to survive to this day. During all these years Kenichiro had gone through every imaginable hardship and effort. Thanks to this, the family had not only succeeded, somehow, in making a living; they were now in a position to lead a middle-class life, the younger brother and sister having been provided with at least a secondary education.

Then one day as Kenichiro, returning from work at the Government office, happened in the course of a talk between his mother and sister about a marriage proposal to recall memories of the past and was feeling miserable when his brother returned from the elementary school where he was employed, and reported that the principal of his school had seen a man in the street who resembled their father. His sister spoke likewise of a strange old man who had been peeping into the house. His mother wistfully recollecting the past, Kenichiro was feeling more and more miserable when the front door opened and the man who entered was none other than his father. Easily affected in her old age, the mother greeted the father with a joy which she could not conceal. The younger brother and sister, too, whose young minds had not retained much of what had taken place since the time of their father's desertion, spoke words of greeting meekly. The father, appearing completely degenerated, faced Kenichiro in fear and trembling, and appealed to his generosity. Kenichiro, who had until then refused to take notice of him, said angrily that they had no father; that if they had they would not have been oppressed all these years by trying hardships and privations. Saying derisively that ever since 20 years ago they had had no father, he refused to listen to the father's appeal. His mother, brother and sister tried to soothe him and plead with him, but he reproved them instead. The father, unconsciously becoming excited, asserted his parental authority but was, after all, silenced by the justice of Kenichiro's stand and, in the end, sadly took his departure. But when his forlorn figure disappeared into the world outside, Kenichiro, who had appeared for some time as if he were stupefied, suddenly commanded his brother to call him back. When the brother, after returning from a look outside, reported that the father could no longer be seen, he leaped to his feet in consternation. "What! Can't be seen! Impossible!" So shouting, he started, with his brother who had turned pale, to run out of the house as if he had gone mad.

* * *

In this work is mirrored the remarkable strengthening of the modern trend in family relationships, a trend in which filial piety and love of one's flesh and blood—the one regarded as one of the highest virtues and the other as almost absolute in view of a solid family system—are being superseded by a stronger, a rational authority. A world, however, that has been emancipated by such a trend must, in a certain sense, be one of bleak solitude indeed. For instance, like Kenichiro and his father who returned in a degenerated state, admitting of nothing save an irreconcilable estrangement. It is precisely the spirit which transcends this solitude and binds together broken-down individuals that constitutes human affection. This is the reason why the writers of the Shirakaba school, who set a high value on a thoroughgoing individualism and the ego, took a strong stand, on the other hand, in favor of a philosophy of love. The present work likewise treats of the power and the beauty of love. As stated at the outset of the summary, it is as something so powerful as to transcend indignation and a grudge of long standing that this is here depicted. Yet it is not considered in this work with quite the ideological profundity peculiar to the Shirakaba school. It merely recognizes this love in a very vague fashion and as one aspect of the human instinct. Hence there is here no ideological or philosophical effect. Rather, one observes to a marked degree something approaching what may be described as the common sense of human sympathy. An inclination as of a mere attempt to express the power of affection born of blood relationship which, seemingly, has been denied, yet could not be positively denied, is also strongly indicated. This accounts for the fact that practical wisdom which is to that extent lacking in speculative profundity is markedly in evidence. In any event, it is in first denying filial piety and blind affection born of blood relationship but subsequently evoking an emphasis on "affection," on "human sympathy," and above all on "love for one's flesh and blood" out of the stirrings of the hero's own heart, that the modernist quality of this work resides. What is more, it is probably because this modernness, while narrow in its ideological connotations, goes no further than the vague regions of common sense and, moreover, is developed in an extremely succinct and forthright manner and with the utmost plainness, that this play achieved a very favorable reception, not only at the time of publication, but ever since its initial performance, and became so popular as to be generally regarded as the best of the author's representative works. Though its plot is very simple, the treatment thereof is none the less ingenious. Its form as a play is well balanced. Above all, the pithiness, the cleverness of its dialogue possesses a high degree of excellence. So that even in the matter of technique it has been very favorably commented upon.

For these reasons, this play not only, as stated above, proved very popular when it was presented; it also established the realism of the theater in the history of this country's drama. It was even reported to have injected life into the Shingeki, or New Theater movement.

(K.I.)

TRADE SHIPS

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF JAPANESE IN 16TH CENTURY WERE CONDUCTED ON HIGH ETHICAL STANDARDS

The history of Japanese relations with the southern countries in Asia before the nation's doors were shut off to commerce in the Tokugawa Period was depicted in a historical narrative published by the Denki Gakkai. The story revolves around Ryoi and Yoichi Suminokura who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth century and gives a glimpse of the export trade practices during this period. The story follows:

Seven men, two of whom were merchants, were given the rare privilege of meeting the new Shogun, Iyeyasu Tokugawa, shortly after he had taken over the Shogunate.

The merchants, father and son, were individuals of no common ability for to be given the same treatment and honor as the feudal lords by the Shogun was a recognition in itself of the high trust placed in them. According to one history book written during the Tokugawa period in which their names appear prominently, the author, on commenting on these individuals stated that they were men of no mean ability. The father's name was Ryoi Suminokura and the son's, Yoichi.

Their ancestors had been physicians and one of their ancestors was an attending physician to the Ashikaga Shogun. Ryoi's father was a person of wide learning and unlike the people of the day had gone to China to study medicine in 1540 and in 1548.

Ryoi was born in 1555. The child was totally unlike his father in taste and temperament. Though he had inherited his father's love of learning, he was an adventuresome soul; fearless and always wanting to do something new. He was only in his teens when he decided to carve out a future for himself in a totally new field and made his younger brother, Sojun, follow in the footsteps of his father's profession.

Events transpiring in the nation around the twilight of the Kamakura period were preparing the stage for the participation of Ryoi Suminokura in the drama that was to unfold soon. Toward the end of the Kamakura era many unlicensed trading ships were engaged in commerce along the coast and with China and the outlying islands, much to the annoyance of the Shogunate. However, when Hideyoshi Toyotomi assumed the office of the Shogunate, he ordered all his vassals to eliminate these unruly trade activities but with the disappearance of these ships, feudal lords and other business magnates in the provinces began to enter into commerce themselves. They did so, however, on this occasion, only with the permission of the Shogunate which gave them a charter. As a cinnamon seal was stamped on these charters, all of these ships were literally called "cinnamon stamp ships." With this charter in the ship's cabin, Japanese traders plied the seas along the coast of China, going as far down as the southernmost tip of the Asiatic continent.

Potentialities of trade, with the further attraction of adventure involved in the operation, were too much for Ryoi who at once decided to devote his life to maritime affairs.

In 1592, Ryoi was granted a charter from the Shogunate to engage in private commerce. His ships called at the ports in Annam and at other ports along the coast and within ten years, he had built not only a name but also a comfortable fortune, for himself. His influence in the commercial world was by no means slight. It was probably for this reason that Iyeyasu Tokugawa treated him with the highest respect.

After the battle of Sekigahara, commerce was not so promising but Ryoi's ships still kept up their trade at a brisk pace. The strong foundation of the shipping business which the Suminokura family had built up was, in no small measure due also to the brilliance and ability of Yoichi, Ryoi's second son. In the ninth year of Keicho, 1604, Yoichi was already a man of 34 years, virile and energetic and a self-styled "Trade Ambassador." His father had received another charter on August 1604 and with this, father and son rolled up their sleeves for another period of prosperous commerce.

Ryoi and Yoichi and Company was not engaged in the sort of trade which the East Indies Company started out in India and in southern Asia. Theirs was a trade which was based on fair and honest dealing.

Their "Trade Code" drawn up by one of the greatest scholars of the Tokugawa period, Seika Fujiwara who was an acquaintance of Ryoi's younger brother, Sojun, is worthy of note. It was written in Kambun (Chinese language) and contained five articles, the gist of which might be set down here. It was stated in the preamble that trade should be conducted for the mutual good and for the fair exchange of commodities and that any pecuniary profit gained by unfair dishonest transactions is a discredit to the nation. In another article it is pointed out that when one engages in trade, one is bound to come across people who have different customs and language. The code warned against any from profiting from their ignorance.

Ryoi's trade with Annam in the year 1604 was a great success. Another batch of ships was sent down to that region in September of the following year. In this voyage, the captain of the ship brought with him swords, armor, sandal-wood, grindstone, mortar and a copy of the "Trade Code" written by Seika Fujiwara to present them to the court of Annam.

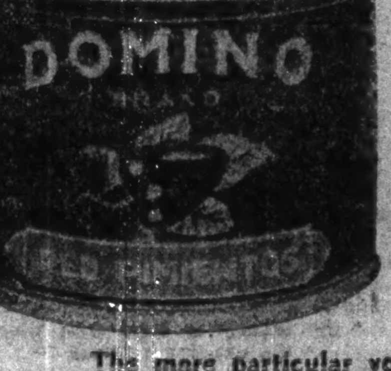
The code was accepted by the court of Annam as evidence of the high moral standard of Japanese commerce. In August, 1607, Suminokura's ships are reported to have dropped in at Annam, bringing with them presents from Japan, swords, copper, sulphur, etc. For these and other products they received in return incense, silk, gorgets, and medicinal herbs.

In the year 1611 the charter was granted to Yoichi. Ryoi, an old man now, decided to retire from the shipping business, leaving it to his son. However, Ryoi did not wholly retire from active life. He commenced the construction of a canal from Nijo district in Kyoto to Fushimi with the purpose of facilitating the transporation of timber from Fushimi to Kyoto for the building of a temple in the latter city by Hideyori Toyotomi. He was no mean civil engineer. In 1605 he had already constructed the Hozu-kawa canal and the year previously had assisted in the building of the canal in Okayama Prefecture.

After a brilliant career, in both shipping and engineering, Ryoi passed away at the age of 61. In 1907 his efforts were graciously recognized by the Imperial Household. Ryoi Suminokura was conferred the Senior Grade of the Fifth Court Rank.

Under Yoichi's able leadership, the Suminokura's family fortunes were improved even more. Trade with Annam was still continued but political events in Japan were already casting a bar across their activities. The Shogunate had issued a decree for the suppression of Catholicism. In the year 1614 there was a disorder in Osaka and Yoichi was called by the Shogunate to take complete charge of the commissariat. In 1617 he was seen acting as a transportation agent for Hidetada Tokugawa, shipping timber from the foot of Mt. Fuji to Yedo. However, two years later when normality in trade returned to Japan, Yoichi was again back at his shipping business and assumed the name which his father had taken, "Trade Ambassador."

Thus Japan prospered commercially under the Suminokura family. Ryoi and Yoichi lived faithfully to the Trade Code drawn up by Seika Fujiwara. The secret to Japanese commerce was thus already laid down in the early years of the Tokugawa era. It was this spirit embodied in the Code which was to guide the Japanese in their future commercial activities.



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AMAH or cook-amah, experienced, knowledge of English. Tel. Aoyama 36-0124 and ask for Shiozawa.

AMAH with experience wants position immediately. Apply Shima Morishima, [illegible] Daitsuka, Nakayama-machi, Ishikawa-ku.

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COOK, age 40, experienced in German cooking, good recommendation. Apply Box 580, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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FOREIGN style house 7-9 rooms, with garden, Azabu or vicinity, immediately. Tel. Mita 2341.

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FOREIGN house, 7 rooms, near Reinanzaka Church. Apply Yuasa, No. 5 Enokizaka, Akasaka. Tel. Akasaka 48-0374.

TWO-STORIED foreign style house, 55 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, 3 minutes to bus and tram stops. Dr. Masujima's Compound, formerly occupied by Mr. Crocker, American Embassy. 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms with gas geysers, central heating, servant quarters, garage. [illegible] Rent ¥500. Apply Masujima's office. Tel. Ginza 57-4037.

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PHONOGRAPHS, records, electric phonographs, radio-phonographs, electric razors, cameras, used or new, wanted. Will pay best prices. Please phone or write to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jinbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

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INSTRUCTION in Japanese script wanted by young German lady, preferably in Yokohama. Has some knowledge of spoken language. Please apply Box 584, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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EXPERIENCED Japanese student gives Japanese lessons—classics, history, etiquette—to foreigners. Please reply Box 9, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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JAPANESE taught by a teacher of experience, author of "Japanese Conversation Reader"; terms moderate. Address: To Oita, No. 13 Nagate-cho 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

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BOOKS new or secondhand, bought at high prices. We will call immediately on notification to Nagata Book Store, near Ikuta Shrine, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 3616.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

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GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating the nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

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PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 22 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 594, Japan Times, Yokohama.

URGENTLY wanted Annual Return of Foreign Trade of Japan, 1937 or earlier, issued by Okurasho. Communicate Box 26, Japan Times, Tokyo.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 112 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

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HIDEYOSHI Dental office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, [illegible], 2063.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0646.

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OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 60, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1589. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukasa, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

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P.I. BANKS RETURN, RESUME BUSINESS

Confidence Felt in Skilled Financial Operation Under Army Authority

BANK NOTES TO BE UNIFIED

Currency Reform Advocated By Magazine in Article on Philippines Banking

Almost all financial institutions in the Philippines have come back. Confidence is returning to the Philippines on the skilful financial operations of the able military administration. The Yokohama Specie Bank and Bank of Taiwan have reopened their branches at Manila. Native banks, too, are resuming their business with renewed hopes. However, many important issues await solution, as the banking system there used to be restricted considerably by the United States.

The matter of cardinal importance, the Toyo Keizai points out, is revision of the currency, with particular reference to its issue system. Currencies in the Philippines are issued by three organizations, namely, the Financial Bureau of the Government, Philippines National Bank and Bank of the Philippines. Notes of the Bank of the Philippines were to have been reclaimed by the Philippines National Bank by the end of this year, but before this was carried out the War of Greater East Asia broke out. The currency circulation in the Philippines as of June 30, 1941, was as follows:

	(1,000 pesos)
One-peso silver coins	4,177
50-cent-peso silver coins	4,258
Auxiliary silver coins	10,749
Auxiliary copper coins	4,012
Finance Bureau convertible notes	156,188
Bank of the Philippines notes	1,358
Philippines National Bank notes	2,399
Total	183,145

The Financial Bureau's convertible notes occupied 85 per cent of the total currency circulation. Their coverage to the fullest amount is legally fixed. These notes are collaterally secured by Philippine silver coins or United States legal tender or dollar deposits, known as Treasury Certificate Fund.

Revision In Purity

It was not until 1903 that the Philippines Coinage Law was enforced. According to the law, one peso contains 12.9 grams of 900 pure gold, which corresponds to 50 United States cents. In January, 1934, the United States devaluated its dollar currency, lowering the gold purity by 40 per cent, while no change was introduced into the value of peso at 50 cents in terms of one gold dollar. The revision to be made depends on whether the Philippines will adopt the gold standard or not. The currency circulation has been on a steady increase in the Philippines as follows:

End of	(1,000 pesos)
December, 1919	145,936
December, 1933	99,942
December, 1935	116,722
December, 1937	167,000
October, 1940	173,117
June, 1941	183,145
September, 1941	222,407
October, 1941	235,772

For some time to come expansion of currency circulation will be unavoidable, as a result of the increase of defense expenses. Measures against inflation will be necessary, the magazine points out.

The Filipinos are traditionally known to be financially very little favored. For many years they have been under monetary burdens, because of high usury rates. The Bank of the Philippines is successor to the Spanish-Philippines Bank run by the Spanish regime. This bank was founded by Catholic priests in the Philippines, who aimed at rescuing Filipinos groaning under usury. The legal interest rate on loans mortgaged on real estate and other immovables was fixed at 12 per cent and that on other kinds of loans at 14 per cent.

Before the outbreak of the present War, there were 14 banks in the Philippines, including two Japanese bank branches, one American bank branch, two British bank branches and one Netherlands Indies bank branch. Their whole assets increased by 46 per cent during four years.

PRINCIPLES CLARIFIED FOR DAILY LIFE NEEDS

Added Push Given Adjustment To Makers of Articles Thought Necessary

The Commerce and Industry Ministry clarified its basic principle ruling the formation of associations of manufacturers of machinery and articles by kinds considered indispensable for daily life of the people in a departmental notification issued to prefectural governors on February 14 under the joint signatures of the directors of the Machine Bureau and the Industry Promotion Bureau, says the Chugai.

The above step was taken to give another push to the previous departmental instruction issued last December demanding the adjustment of makers of articles generally needed for the maintenance of daily life.

The plan for formation of associations delineated in the notification just issued, contains the following points:

(1) Makers of the following 15 kinds of articles are required to form associations by kinds, namely, gears, springs, machine-tool parts, saws, cutlery, files, screws, sewing machines, workers tools, electric bulbs, vacuum tubes, dry batteries, radio receiving sets, electric condensers, and lighting fixtures. The addition of these new 15 associations will bring the total number of associations of makers of daily necessary articles to 30.

(2) Qualifications for membership of associations are as follows: (a) producers who have been designated by prefectural authorities; (b) Reports prepared by prefectural offices on the efficiency of designated plants having been approved by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. (c) On principle only such plants equipped with over 20 machines will be qualified for association membership, special cases being provided for plants of smaller size if their efficiency is recognized by prefectural offices to be excellent.

(3) The 30 associations in question will be formed into the Japan Machinery Makers Federation, co-existing with the Japan Steel Products Makers Federation under the Machine Control Association, which will be authorized to issue tickets for the distribution of raw materials to members.

Speedy Supply of Repair Shops, Machines To South Advocated by Riken Chief Okochi

Japan must transfer repair plants and send machinery parts to the South as soon as possible, declared Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president of the Industrial Machinery Control Association in a press interview here a few days ago.

He said that for the development of the natural resources in the southwestern Pacific area, the shipbuilding, steel and machinery industries in Japan would play leading roles, and accordingly Japan had to prepare herself for the constant and smooth supply of the mining machines and tools, the machinery of transportation such as automobiles, auto-trucks, trolleys, etc., and dynamos to the Japanese enterprisers working in the Japanese occupied zones in the South.

"Although Shonan Island (Singapore) has been taken, we must expect the current war to develop into a protracted one, and we must try to carry out the development of the southwestern Pacific area with the least consumption of construction materials and obtain the best results.

"Of course, the sending of various construction materials to the South from this country must be planned with cross-reference to the shipping conditions in this country, but as a general rule, factories and plants which can make crude materials, and turn out half-finished goods would have to be built in some of the Japanese occupied zones in the South.

"Hitherto the United States and Britain have supplied almost all countries in the Southern Regions with nearly every piece of machinery and implement for industrial purposes—from dynamos to farming tools. In order to meet the demand for machines and tools of every kind and description in these countries in the future, Japan's machinery industry must be expanded extensively and speedily. It is necessary, therefore, for this country to transfer repair plants and send machinery parts to the South as soon as possible."

RICE YIELD BOOSTED BY BETTER FARMING

Desire to Augment Production By Improving Conditions in Chosen-Manchoukuo

The rice production in Chosen and Manchoukuo will be boosted to a major extent by mechanization of the farming system, improvement of the species of rice, and enforcement of cooperative and collective farming, says the Miyako.

As to increase in the rice production of this country, one can expect more from Chosen than Japan Proper which has but a small rice plantation area. In Chosen, there are still 2,450,000 acres of land which can be turned into good paddy fields.

At present, the yield per tan of paddy fields in Chosen is 1.3 koku as against a little less than 2 koku in Japan Proper, but if the variety of Chosen rice and the methods of fertilizing are improved, and the farmers in the peninsula taught better methods of fighting pests and vermin which annually destroy the crop to no small degree, the output of rice in Chosen can be greatly boosted. The only question is how soon fine irrigation system can be built. Chosen is noted for its lack of adequate watering facilities, and systems for protecting paddy fields from floods. The construction of canals and waterways to minimize damage by floods is prerequisite to the boosting of the rice production there.

Irrigation Systems

According to a survey conducted by the Government-General of Chosen at the end of 1938, of the 1,739,000 chobu paddies in the peninsula, only 830,000 chobu had comparatively good irrigation systems. This was only 47 per cent of the whole of the paddy fields in Chosen.

Nevertheless, the authorities of the Government-General of Chosen have not been idle in their efforts to increase the output by introducing better irrigation facilities and improving the species of Chosen rice during the past four years immediately following the outbreak of the China Incident which has greatly increased the consumption of rice in this country.

The authorities desire to augment the production of rice in the peninsula by 5,830,000 koku by 1945 and by 6,000,000 koku by 1950. In 1950, the rice output in Chosen will total 35,000,000 koku, if these plans are carried out without hitch.

Rice Growing Good in Manchoukuo

Manchoukuo has necessary and perfect conditions for rice growing. In the first place, the temperature is high during the transplanting and growing season. Secondly, there is rich rainfall during the summer. Lastly, there is little rain during the fall when rice is harvested. In addition to these desirable conditions, the country is seldom ravaged by violent storms accompanied by devastating floods.

If native farmers of the country, most of whom are engaged in the cultivation of soya-beans today, are induced to grow rice, and their present primitive farming methods are mechanized, Japan will be able to count much upon Manchoukuo in the supply of rice in the near future.

Rayon Bloc Formed

The Teikoku Rayon, the Yamato Boseki, the Kureha Boseki and the Kurashiki Kenshoku having formed themselves into a bloc for the rationalization of rayon output, reported the decision to the Japan Rayon Producers' Association and to the Japan Staple Fiber Manufacturers' Federation, says the Chugai. The new bloc will be known by the name of the Daido Bloc and will be formed of the following companies: The former Daido Bloc, the Yamato Boseki, the Kureha Boseki, the Kurashiki Bloc, the Nippon Keori, the Nisshin Boseki and the Teikoku Rayon Bloc.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION STATED AT MEETING

Ministry Outlines Plans for Supply and Demand Policy In East Asia

Japan's policy toward the supply and demand of food in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was outlined at the meeting of the Agriculture and Forestry Planning Committee which was held at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister Saturday, the Kokumin reports.

Attending the meeting were Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister Kunio Miura, Seishi Shigemasa, director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry besides the committeemen.

Following the discussion of the production, consumption, and distribution of foodstuffs in each member country of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from every possible angle, the basic principles to be adopted for the supply and demand of food in the Co-Prosperity Sphere were laid out.

Supply-Demand Points

The decided principles are:

1. Efforts must be made to increase the self-sufficiency of food in Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

2. Foodstuffs which Japan, Manchoukuo and China need must be secured from the southern regions.

3. Trade in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be so adjusted so as to bring the production, consumption and distribution of foodstuffs in the sphere under unified control.

4. As to the supply of food, much thought must be given to the maintenance of health and the increase of vitality of Japanese farmers.

5. In view of the current conditions at home and abroad, more efforts must be made in the conduct of investigation into fishery and forestry.

WORKING PLAN FORMED FOR CEMENT INDUSTRY

Investigations of Conditions In Southwestern Pacific Being Conducted

The first meeting of councillors of the Japan Cement Control Association was held on Monday at the Kogyo Club (the Industrialists Club), Marunouchi, Tokyo, at which was discussed the transference of the un-used cement equipment to the Industrial Equipment Corporation, and other matters, says the Chugai.

At the meeting were Shigeru Yamamoto, Director of the Chemicals Bureau and other officials representing the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Seishichi Iwasaki and seven others representing the Cement Council, and Soichiro Asano, president of the Cement Control Association and other directors of the Association.

Following an opening speech by President Asano, opinions were freely aired on the following points:

(1) Transference of inactive cement equipment to the Industrial Equipment Corporation;

(2) Formulation of a policy for the expansion of cement industry in the southwestern Pacific regions;

(3) Negotiations to be commenced with the authorities for raising cement price;

(4) Scheme for absorption of the Japan Portland Cement Manufacturers Association by the Cement Control Association.

In the meanwhile the Cement Control Association is conducting careful investigations on the condition of the cement industry of the southwestern Pacific regions. Upon the completion thereof the Association is expected to formulate a working plan for the development of the cement industry of those regions.

The same paper also reports that the liquidation of the Japan Portland Cement Manufacturers Association was voted at the meeting of its board of directors on Monday. Business of the Japan Portland Cement Manufacturers Association will be transmitted to the Japan Cement Control Association, adds the report.

GOOD NEWS CAUSES SHARES TO PICK UP

Spinning, Rayon Issues Markedly Advance; Dai Nippon Sugar Also Shows Recovery

Shares firmed up as favorable news piled up high on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The fall of Singapore which Japan now calls "Shonanto," the speech by Premier Hideki Tojo in the Diet on Monday, in which he declared to the world Japan's policy regarding the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the news from London about an ever-mounting unrest among the British public, encouraged traders immeasurably.

The spinning and rayon shares advanced markedly and Dai Nippon Sugar which was sold on Monday showed a great recovery during the morning. Although trade was rather slack, the bourse issue indicated a firm tone, and closed at ¥131.80 in the morning.

On account of lack of potential incentive, both the bulls and bears assumed the "wait and see" policy with the result shares were maintained weakly. Toward the close of the afternoon session, however, Tokyo Exchange stiffened and was bought considerably. It closed at ¥131.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.0	u .1	....	67.0
Do. new (25)	37.0	u .1	37.2	37.6
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	153.9	....	....	156.9
Do. new (25)	98.5	u .7	99.5	100.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	101.3	u .6	101.9	102.7
Do. new (37½)	92.8	....	92.7	93.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.5	u .5	34.2	33.3
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.1	....	....	75.1
Electro-chemical (50)	59.9	d .1	....	61.1
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.0	....	....	63.7

Second Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
N. Y. K. (50)	110.7	d .3	111.4	111.7
Do. new (37½)	94.6	d .4	95.4	96.3
O. S. K. (50)	100.4	u .2	101.0	101.7
Do. new (37½)	85.6	....	86.0	86.7
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.5	d .1	83.0	83.8
Do. new (25)	54.3	u .2	55.3	55.5
Uraga Dock (50)	136.8	u .7	88.5	88.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	102.8	u .8	103.2	103.6
Hitachi Works (50)	76.2	u .5	....	74.7
Steel Tube (50)	76.3	u .2	77.1	77.5

Third Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
S. M. R. (50)	71.2	u .5	....	71.6
Japan Fat (50)	63.4	u .6	....	63.8
Japan Soda (25)	30.3	d .1	....	30.9
Japan Oil (50)	81.2	u .1	82.1	82.5
Karafuto Oil (50)	49.9	d .2	....	50.8

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.35	106.35	106.35	106.35
Second 5%	106.25	106.25	106.25	106.25
First 4%	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	132.1	132.2	131.7	131.7
N. Y. K., old		110.8	110.0	110.8
N. Y. K., new	95.4	95.4	95.2	95.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	154.0	154.0	154.0
Do. new	98.7	98.8	98.3	88.8
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.2	92.9	92.5	92.6
Osaka Stock, new	73.2	72.3	72.1	72.3
S. M. Railway	71.7	71.7	71.0	71.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.8	102.8	102.7	102.7
Hitachi Works	75.8	75.9	75.8	75.8
Japan Steel Tube	75.6	76.5	76.3	75.6
Japan Oil	81.6	81.8	81.5	81.5
Japan Mining	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3
Manchurian Ind	59.0	59.0	58.8	59.0

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 17
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,049,636
Over Issues	249,633
Deposits	625,790
Loans	517,409

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.7	Same
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.4	+ .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.8	+ .70
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.24	+ .30
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.35	− .05

JAPAN TO ABOLISH FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Assets Freezing Acts of U.S. And Britain Have Been No Blow to Nation

With the radical development of the international situation following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Bank of Japan has decided to abolish the foreign exchange funds system which has made much contribution toward the smoothing of the importation of important commodities and the encouragement of export trade, it was announced Monday by the Bank of Japan. The new action, however, is believed to exercise no practical effect on Japan's international merchandise transactions.

It was in July, 1938, that the foreign exchange funds system was created with the objective of facilitating the purchase of raw materials necessary for the manufacture of export articles from foreign countries and since that time the system played an important role in financing foreign trade. The overseas trade of Japan, however, has undergone a radical change owing to the American and British freezing act and the armed clash with these two Powers so that the existence of the system has become extremely insignificant.

Necessity to Reduce Assets

At first the foreign exchange funds were appropriated for the importation of those materials which were bought on an export and import linking basis. Since 1939, the world's diplomatic and economic situation continued to turn from bad to worse so that the Government realized the necessity of minimizing the amount of Japanese assets in foreign countries. For this reason the foreign exchange funds system was applied also to the importation of military requirements and the industrial productivity expansion materials. This action suitable for the development of world circumstances was successfully carried out so that the assets freezing act by the United States and British Governments and the onset of the hostilities in the Pacific have dealt no blow to the system.

Bill Clearings

February 17
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	209,514	116,100
Balance	30,753	17,091

HIGHER PROFIT MADE BY PRIORITY SYSTEM

Figures Show Distribution Increase in Last Half of Year 1941

Owing to the priorities system in the distribution of capital, equipment and labor, the mining industry, one of the key wartime industries, earned as high a profit as 30 per cent a year on an average during the second half of last year. The figure shows a remarkable increase in comparison with 19.1 per cent for the corresponding period of the previous year and 18.8 for the first half of 1941. The fiber industries other than cotton spinning were also favored with satisfactory business for other reasons.

According to the result of investigations conducted by the Asahi which covered 87 major firms throughout the country, paid-up capital of these firms as of December 31, 1941, was registered at ¥5,134,510,000 which indicates a swell of three per cent or ¥162,410,000 against the figure for June 20, 1941. The upward trend is understood to be attributable to the progress of the industrial productivity expansion movement as well as the consolidation campaign of the smaller industrialists.

Profit Rates Listed

Among the key industrial lines, the profit of the fiber industries other than the cotton spinning moved from 19.4 per cent for the first half of 1941 to 20.1 per cent for the second half. Following is the list of profit rates of other key industries: (In percentage)

Industries	2nd half. 1940	1st half. 1941	2nd half. 1941
Cotton spinning	28.2	30.6	28.5
Ceramics	22.1	18.7	17.5
Chemical	19.2	16.5	14.4
Shipbuilding and machinery mftg.	22.0	16.6	15.9
Oil	24.3	22.8	19.7
Provisions	21.6	27.8	27.3

The share dividend of fiber, shipbuilding and machinery manufacturing industries increased slightly during the second half of 1941, while a contrasting decline was seen in the cotton spinning, mining, oil and provisions industries. There was no change in the ceramics and chemical industries, as shown in the following table: (In percentage)

Industries	2nd half. 1940	1st half. 1941	2nd half. 1941
Cotton spinning	12.3	12.3	12.2
Miscellaneous fiber	10.1	10.0	10.1
Ceramics	10.3	9.5	9.5
Chemical	9.5	9.6	9.6
Shipbuilding and machinery mftg.	9.0	9.0	9.1
Oil	7.8	7.8	7.4
Provisions	10.3	10.6	10.1

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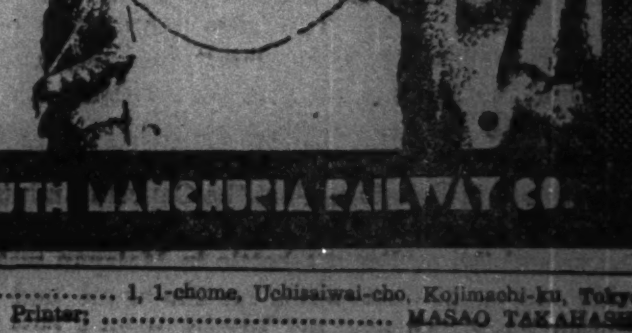

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1942

We Celebrate This Day

Today is Victory Day! Although spontaneous celebrations have naturally been in progress ever since the fall of Shonan Is. three days ago, today is the day especially set aside for the official celebration of the most significant victory in Japanese history.

From the snowy peaks of Chishima to the steaming jungles of Borneo, wherever the Rising Sun flag waves over even a remote outpost, exultant sons of Japan are united this day in thanksgiving to their August Sovereign under whose benign rule this honor has been made possible.

This day is a joyous one not only to the Japanese people but to half the world as well. To our Axis partners, it is a heartening harbinger of the final world-wide victory to come. To the untold hosts of Greater East Asia, it spells the long awaited liberation from the fetters of British oppression and the beginning of the chance to find their destinies as self-respecting Asiatics.

Such a day well deserves to be celebrated with distinction. It is not every generation that can enjoy the privilege of celebrating the fall of Shonan Is. For ages to come this day will be remembered as a red-letter day in Japanese history.

The real significance of this day would be lost, however, if it should be given over entirely to joy-making and self-congratulation. It is not a sign of greatness to exult too blatantly over one's own good fortune, no matter how well deserved. The thought of the hardships endured by our gallant troops and of the sacrifice of precious lives should render us sober and modest. If there is real greatness in us, this day should be a day of serious re-dedication to the great task of construction still remaining before us. This day should be a day of prayer that we may be worthy of the new responsibilities and power which have now been thrust into our hands. Then and only then will Victory Day receive the adequate commemoration which it deserves.

The Eclipse of British Sea Power

In view of the dramatic development of the war in Malaya and other parts of East Asia we should not fail to take due notice of what has of late been happening in the European theater of war. For the war against the United States and Britain must turn as much on its issue in Europe as that in this quarter of the world. Of the recent developments in the European front perhaps the most significant, if not the most important, was the sea battle which took place on February 12 between German and British naval forces, and about which some confusion was seen at the time.

On the day the sea battle of Dover took place the broadcasting centers of London and San Francisco reported that the British navy had sunk a German battleship of 26,000 tons, one destroyer and shot down 16 fighting planes. But it took little time to explode the fiction concocted by these broadcasting stations. It transpired that what had been presented as a British victory was really a German victory proving the efficiency of the German navy as clearly as the incapacity of the British navy.

The sea battle of Dover on February 12 took place when a German fleet of considerable strength sailed forth from the port of Brest. This fleet consisted of two battleships each of 26,000 tons, namely Scharnhorst and Gneisenau; the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, 10,000 tons; destroyers and some other auxiliary units, accompanied by an air force escort of considerable size. This naval aggregation sailed up the channel almost within sight of the British Isles and their coast artillery.

The movement of the German fleet was sighted by British patrols and reported. The British fleet which took up the pursuit was composed of capital ships, aircraft carriers, cruisers of various types, destroyers, torpedo boats, and others. In the ensuing engagement one British destroyer was sunk and another of the same category heavily damaged and 46 planes were shot down. The German fleet, on the other hand, with the loss of only 18 planes, succeeded in reaching its base in Germany.

The magnitude of this sea battle may be seen from the numbers and types of naval craft engaged. On either side as many as 600 aircraft are understood to have taken part in the battle. It was undoubtedly the largest naval battle that has been seen since the beginning of the war in Europe. For the selfsame reason the success achieved by our Ally's navy is highly significant.

The loss of the prestige of the British navy is evident. The British vessels which were supposed to be patrolling the English Channel failed to sight the German fleet until it had sailed for three long hours from Brest. The waters through which the German ships sailed was a sheet of water only about 15 miles wide. The large aggregation of ships which were dispatched for the pursuit probably consisted of the pick and maximum force that the British navy could muster in its home waters.

It surprises none that a storm of public criticism has been raised in Britain against the Churchill ministry. A wave of indignation has swept the whole country. The battle of Dover and the earlier sea battle in Malayan waters are being taken up as distinct stains on the name and honor of the British navy. One of the British papers opined that there must be something wrong with the navy which has been acquitting itself so ignominiously.

The lesson of the battle of Dover must be important. It proved to the world that the British navy, almost under the best obtainable condition, failed to get the better of a German fleet of inferior strength. It taught that the naval force that the British navy can muster even in its home waters is no longer so overwhelmingly formidable as it once was. It also taught that German war vessels of smaller tonnage, if adequately protected from the air, may always put up a gallant and sometimes a successful fight, a fact which will no doubt be taken into consideration for the future strategy of the German navy. But the most important lesson of the Dover sea battle is the proof it gave of the declining power of the navy that once was said to rule the seven seas. The decline of Britain's naval power is a clear index of her declining power as a nation and as an empire. The empire that has been built on the strength of its navy must rise or fall with its naval force.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Adaptability

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part III

Many years ago while yet a student I remember paying a visit to Nara on a trip of historical investigation, and the experience I then had at the home of a friend whose father was a noted collector of curios I shall never forget. I was a guest at his home, and my friend and I together made the pilgrimage of Yamato Province. On the first day we went to Horyuji and studied the "oldest wooden building extant in the world," and other priceless relics reminiscent of the Asuka Period, and on our return we found, thanks to the master's thoughtful arrangement, the room allotted to me decorated in a wonderful Asuka style. In the tokonoma stood the Tamamushi portable shrine, a reproduction of the original found at Horyuji, and against the wall opposite was hung a picture depicting some phases of life in the seventh century. There was a print of the famous portrait painting of Shotoku Taishi, and also a bronze statuette supposed to represent the Asuka-style sculpture.

On the second day the room was converted into one of the Tempyo era in the Nara Period a sixfold screen bearing the gigantic Daibutsu in the blazing colors of gold, red and purple, and many articles of furniture fashioned after exquisite patterns from "august things" of the Shosoin. Returning home on the evening of the third day, a bit tired, from "doing" several museums in and about Nara, I was surprised to see the room dressed in the fashion of the Kamakura Period. The surprise was presently allayed as the master thought that we must have been studying that day something about the vigorous arts of Kamakura: the front portion of the Hokke-do Temple, a great part of the Daibutsu itself and many powerful wooden and bronze statuettes of various Buddhist idols which are the treasured heirlooms of Nara today, were either made or repaired during the Kamakura Period (12th century). It is commonplace among students of arts that whoever is bent on the study of Kamakura arts must devote many a diligent day to the treasures of Nara.

Psychical Kiyo

It was the unforgettable lesson of living over again the long-gone historical periods while actually viewing their relics on the spot. Ever more deeply had grown one's wonder at the adaptability of the Japanese house—how it might reproduce not only the variegated sensations of different seasons of the year but also those of different epochs in the great past. The Japanese zashiki may even be quickly converted into a delightful Western-style sitting room, desecrating as some persons will doubtless call such a conversion, if only you place a good rug on the tatami and introduce a few chairs and accessories.

There will be no end, however, to citing examples of Japanese genius for "variety" or "variableness" and "adaptability," as comprised in the word "Kiyo." What is of greater importance is the fact that the selfsame quality is displayed in the moral and spiritual life of the Japanese. Of a consummate man of the world it is often said that such a one has known both what it is to be poor and what it is to be rich, or that he knows how to live happily under whatever circumstance the vicissitudes of fortune may place him. In other words, he has enough of mental resources to adapt himself to environment, a quality made of the same stuff as Kiyo is—the capacity to make the most of a given instrumentality or even of the absence of it.

Many Parts to Play

We have all heard of a rich man—perhaps a millionaire—who having lost through ill luck the bulk of his fortune and finding it imperative to live upon so many thousand Yen a year but finding it too hard a job, has committed suicide. Thousands of Yen is wealth compared with nothing a year, which is the common lot of numerous brave men and women in the world who gratefully continue to live, finding joy in their toil and struggle. This rich man was obviously poor in heart because he lacked the spiritual Kiyo to make the most of what he had in the world. Far more numerous are those equally "unaccommodating" spirits who from being poor in worldly substance or low in social position, are unexpectedly raised to heights of wealth or social importance but are so dazed by the transformation that they have lost their capacity to judiciously adjust themselves to altered circumstance, developing an extravagant life or haughtiness of spirit, and sinking ere long into depths lower than those they had but lately risen from.

If the world is a stage and each man has several parts to play in his lifetime, it must be likewise true that he has many parts to play simultaneously in the course of his daily life. At one place he is a servant, at another a master; here a teacher and there a pu-

(Continued on Page 3)

GERMANY EXERTS EVERY EFFORT FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF YOUTH

Boys, Girls Who Are Considered Backbone of Peasant Stock Given Systematic Courses in Farm Work

By LUISE ESSING
Reich Youth Warden and Obergaufuehrerin
Berlin

> **"The prime and most essential representative of our people is that section of the community which provides for the needs of our people. The doctrine of liberalism and democratic Marxism did not properly appreciate the peasant-farmer. The National-Socialist Revolution, on the other hand, sees in him the surest pillar of the present and the sole safeguard for the future."—Adolf Hitler—**

These words of the Fuehrer dominated this year's Reich Conference of the Youth Women Wardens of the Regional Associations (Landesbauernschaften) and sectional leaders of the Peasantry Land Service organization, who had come from all parts of Greater Germany and the re-incorporated German provinces. This annual meeting is held to discuss the youth service on the land, which is being steadily extended. Reports of the year's work are read and the tasks for the coming year discussed along with the methods to be employed in fulfilling them. This is done in close collaboration with representatives of the competent departments of the Reich and provinces and of the regional associations.

This cooperation makes it possible to carry out a clear and uniform survey of the work to be done. Thus, a community is sworn in to tackle the land-help problem, a community which is the most important pre-requisite of successful work among peasant-farmers within the framework of the education of youth. These women leaders are today faced with twofold duties. The men have, practically without exception, been called to the colors so that the usual work for boys must, as far as possible, be undertaken by women wardens.

Wholehearted Cooperation

In addition, the work to be done in Germany and Europe in the future will call for more wholehearted cooperation on the part of peasant-farmers in the task of maintaining and educating youth in rural areas, and in promoting their physical fitness. This work must begin in early years on the farm and in the village and be continued until the young peasants and country girls can earn their own living. The mental outlook, character and reliability of the rural population depend upon the training of the rising generation. It was a valuable experience too that this year's Reich Conference was held on ancient German soil, now restored to the Reich, for thus more fully the momentous happenings of our age can be understood.

Moreover, on traveling through the new districts of the Reich, we saw many signs of its purely Germanic character. Summing up, it may be said that those territories which have been restored to the Reich in the West enjoy the same geological, ethnological economical conditions and moreover, will find a firm foundation for a peaceful development in Germany. After farming conditions have been improved in these territories, it will be possible to send German peasants from here to strengthen peasant stock in other parts of the Reich and in the East of Europe.

New Problem

For this reason, the winter work which has already started was again carefully examined as to its possibilities and methods. In addition to training the youth of rural districts and sending back to the land young people from cities and towns, a new problem had to be solved with the arrival from other countries of repatriations to the Reich of descendants of German emigrants who retained the German customs and language. This work involves, above all, the care of the young people of peasant stock among these immigrants.

On the one hand, they must be made to feel at home as quickly as possible, and, the interval between their arrival and their final settlement on the land. First of all, their knowledge of the language must be improved by way of politico-ideological education and by instruction in folk culture, and by a thorough practical training for their vocation in view of the totally different agricultural conditions awaiting them in their new home.

For this purpose, the young newcomers were concentrated in camps where according to their capabilities and talents they were placed for occupational training. Up to the present, 6,130 girls were collected in 185 camps. Of these, 1,166 girls were sent to rural households for training in housework, 483 for training in domestic economy and 55 to selected country inns, while 40 were given a training in other rural occupations. Some 120 girls were sent to land service leader's schools and 269 started training as social workers and nurses.

Picked girls who were considered suitable to be leaders in their villages were sent for four months' training to agricultural schools which have been made responsible for the training of these young immigrants. These measures are based on the principle that a leader cannot be successful in her village unless she herself can set a good example to her companions in their work. In 24 courses 552 girls receive their mental and practical equipment for their future work in their new homes. The education of such repatriated German youths is carried on with equal energy in the winter months and includes instruction for boys.

Number Increased

In spite of the difficulties of wartime, the number has been exactly doubled in comparison with the previous years. In this way the number of groups could be appreciably increased in the different provinces. It should be noted, too, that the border provinces head the list. There classes are wonderful educational factors, as they enable girls to fill their place in life and become intelligent, capable country wives and mothers, promoting the country's welfare. In this connection, cultural work in this country was discussed in detail, for it plays an important part in the development of village life in keeping young peasants on the land.

Moreover, land labor and its methods were dealt with as well as measures for introducing a national dress, peasant furnishings and furniture, and for encouraging community life on the farm and in the village. Agricultural Councilor Moertel, of the Farmer's College at Goslar, in a comprehensive survey showed how the peasant farm is the foundation of German culture and demanded that the culture of the village should develop according to its own laws of life.

The Land Service of the Hitler Youth realizes the wish of town youth for the country and the Land Service. It developed from small beginnings and is now one of the most important factors in winning the town youth for the land. In 1936 the Land Service started with 900 girls. In 1937 the number had increased to 5,300, in 1938 to 6,500 and in 1939 to 14,264 girls. In 1940, as a result of the war, the number dropped to 10,597 but in 1941 it again rose to 12,736.

Eastern Service Is Stressed

Of the Land Service girls, 10 per cent remained on the land, 10 per cent took up the career of Land Service leaders, and 14 per cent devoted themselves to social work. The Land Service pays special attention to the East of Germany. Every Land Service girl should, if possible, spend her second year in the eastern provinces. The East, too, can register most of the successes, for 58 per cent of the girls sent there have decided to stay in the country and remain in the East. Many of them will be found later on as farmers' wives on their own farms.

In many cases it was necessary to remove both boys and girls from industrial occupations in order to retain them for their vocation on the land. After whole families have been finally settled in country districts the work of caring for children and adults in the new villages will progress apace. A visit to one of the camps will show how necessary this work is and how it is more than justified. The young German immigrants, collected there, are industrious, keen and extremely grateful for what is being done for them.

In the course of three years' development, this organization has shown itself to be a most valuable educational factor, for it is adapted to rural conditions and the country girls' vocation in life. Moreover, two courses of training have been arranged for country districts: training in farm work and peasant homecraft. In these classes girls are given an insight into the character and significance of agricultural work and life in homesteads.

Training in Leadership

In addition, they are taught the essential conditions of a successful and rational organization of farm and village life. These classes are under the direction of such girl leaders who have given proof of their capability in farm work and in the village, and who, in addition to their activities as leaders, attend short courses of training to fit themselves all the more for their duties of leadership. It is to be hoped that each village will one day have a trained leader to direct a class.

With a view to the realization of these aims courses have been arranged throughout the Reich for those women leaders who can undertake the training of leaders in their regional associations. Special attention is paid to homecraft, for everything depends upon the ability of a wife and mother

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. UNABLE TO SOLVE IMMIGRANT PROBLEM

Million Peoples Live in Fright And Remain Unemployed

By DR. ULLMANN

Berliner Boersenzeitung

According to an official estimate, 10 per cent of New York's inhabited area consists of slums. More than half a million people, according to these statistics, live in frightful hovels for which they are paying $10 to $30 a month. There had been nothing like it since the days of ancient Rome, the paper issued by the organization of unemployed, "New York Panorama," recently stated.

Up to 600 persons were living on one acre. A single block in Harlem, which is almost exclusively inhabited by negroes, houses 3,781 people. There are still beds which are rented in shifts of eight hours. In 1894 mortality in living quarters, belonging to the richest church in the world, Trinity Church, facing Wall Street, exceeded the average by one-third.

It has been estimated that it would have cost $20,000,000,000 to put the "slums of the nation in order." Considering the means appropriated by the La Guardia administration, it would take 200 years before the slums of New York could be transformed into living quarters, fit for human beings. The same problems which reach such staggering extremes in New York, are agitating the whole of the United States in various degrees. They are the problems of a colonization that was brought to an abrupt standstill, and of the masses concentrated in the big cities.

Causes Break in Development

The new immigration, the hurried industrialization, and the sudden change to an imperialistic foreign policy caused a break in the interior development of the United States. While the first American period had been dominated by hostility against the British (who had burned down the White House as late as the beginning of the 19th century) this new period is characterized by a defense of England and a growing hatred for Germany.

The decisive factor was a change in the social structure. From a country of independent settlers and pioneers the United States changed into a country of wage and salary earners who today comprise four-fifths of the population. Of 27,000,000 families in the United States, 21 per cent had an income of less than $1,000 per year in 1929, and 42 per cent less than $1,500 per year. The same share of the national income as that of those 42 per cent goes to 0.1 per cent of the population, namely the 36,000 richest families. Twelve millions were and remained unemployed.

Since 1919 there was a continuous migration from the country into the cities. Today only 25 per cent of the population are still farmers. From 1920 to 1933 about 600,000 people moved annually into the cities. The crisis of 1929 ended the era of prosperity and uncovered the errors of an accelerated capitalistic development. It was only due to the helplessness America felt in the face of that crisis that Roosevelt's New Deal found such an enthusiastic reception. But in 1938 already a Roosevelt depression followed, after public debts had risen from $22,000,000,000 to $45,000,000,000.

No Decrease of Unemployed

The so-called "New Deal" made always less consistent and frequently rash experiments which could not decrease the number of unemployed. In 1937 already criticism became so general and drastic that one could speak of communistic tendencies among the masses of workers. Opposition also grew in the ranks of Roosevelt's own party. Thus a gamble in foreign politics offered the only way of escape, exactly as America, when the pioneer epoch had ended and the limits of the "unlimited possibilities" began to appear had taken refuge in industrialization and imperialism.

There would have been other, though less comfortable, ways out of the dead end street into which Roosevelt had maneuvered the United States. But Roosevelt's propaganda apparatus and the impressionability of those masses, that had been basically changed by the immigrants who had arrived after 1900, opened the road to his dictatorship. The price will be a high one, however. His helpers, the masses he fooled with the phantom of a German danger, will present the bill for his having dodged the social problems by interfering in foreign affairs. It was because of his weakness that Roosevelt became a war-monger, not because he felt strong enough to force his will upon the world. At least 60 per cent of the Americans are feeling this, but so far this feeling which in many places has already become a clear recognition of facts, could not yet bear fruit unfortunately for America and for the world.

Answers the Question

First Mechanic: "Why do you prefer fabric to leather upholstery?"

Second Mechanic: "Have you ever tried to wipe your hands on leather upholstery?"

HIGH COST OF WAR, LACK OF MEN SERIOUS PROBLEMS OF CANADA

Survey of Available Labor to Meet Emergency Plans Shows Need of Calling on Women

Canada faces two serious new problems—a rising cost of war and a shortage of man-power.

It is now clear to the Government that the war program already laid down and moving to its peak will mobilize completely all the normal energies of the nation. But the program is being increased. Something more than normal energies must be mobilized, and something more than normal labor supplies.

Experts of the Government are now in possession of facts concerning Canada's total productive capacities which they have never known exactly before. They know that all normal labor supplies have been used up in the unprecedented war boom and that any more workers must come from among classes that have never worked before, chiefly women, or out of non-essential industries.

The new study is based on the figures of the national registration taken last year and on the demands of the fighting services and the armament industries for workers. It is found that since the outbreak of war the fighting services have enlisted an average of 14,000 men per month and war industry 28,000 men. That is the first vital fact disclosed by the new survey—war as Canada is fighting it demands two men in the armament factory for every man in uniform.

Survey of Labor Supply

"The great bulk of the potential of labor," the study says, "seems to be among those who have never worked, . . . and home makers (married women)." When the national registration was made a year ago there were 491,000 potential workers who had never worked, and of these 459,000 were women. There were also 2,300,000 married women.

How many of these women are ready to work? In the total of the 3,882,000 females who registered, from 16 years of age upward, 597,820 said they would take jobs enabling them to come home daily and 347,839 were willing to work away from home. But most of the women willing to work already are employed. The Government will not know until the census figures of 1941 are complete how many women have taken jobs since the registration of a year ago. Then the potential labor supply among women will be known definitely for the first time.

"It is important," says the Government's new study, "that the movement (married women into employment) be as large and as rapid as possible because, though married women may not do a large part of the work of the defense industries, yet, if a quarter of them take jobs, they will release half a million men in trade, commercial activity and the lighter manufacturing operations, for more arduous industrial tasks and for the armed forces."

3,500 Drafted in Month

The current drain on man-power is believed to be even heavier than the survey indicates. The survey does not consider the loss to industry of the trainees who every month are compelled by Canada's conscription law to go into the Army for indefinite periods. The training scheme is now drawing 3,500 young men out of civilian and war industries per month and these men, while they may not be sent overseas unless they volunteer to go, will not return to civilian life during the war.

From all this it is plain that, even to maintain its present momentum in the fighting services and war industries, Canada will have to reach into the civilian industries. The Government long ago announced that non-essential industries would be closed or curtailed if necessary. Already this process has started in some industries like automobile manufacturing, but it has not gone far. Most industries are operating at a peak. Canada must prepare to reduce many of those turning out luxury products.

Taxes and War Loans

In plain terms this simply means a sharp reduction in Canada's standard of living. The Canadian people must live more simply and economically from now on—not merely because more of their income is going into taxes and war loans, but because the supply of luxuries will be reduced.

But this is not the whole picture. The calculations noted above are based on the present war program, and it is increasing. Since the current budget was framed the Government has enlarged its Army establishment by ordering the mobilization of a sixth division of infantry. The British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme has been expanded. The Navy, which had 13 vessels at the outbreak of war, has 250 now, and will have 400 by this spring.

At present, the Government is planning to spend about $1,450,000,000 directly on the war in the fiscal year ending this spring, and, in addition, will loan some $900,000,000 to Britain. With its normal operating costs, the Government will spend between $2,750,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 where it spent $500,000,000 before the war. If this budget is to be increased in the next fiscal year, Canada must face heavier taxes and Government loans.

Taxes to Raise $1,400,000,000

The present taxes are expected to raise only $1,400,000,000. The Government may get $200,000,000 more out of the new unemployment insurance fund, out of war savings certificates and other miscellaneous revenue sources. The last Victory Loan yielded $710,000,000. These revenue receipts total about $2,300,000,000, at least half a billion less than the total required this year. And a larger total will yet be required.

It is true, of course, that the national income of Canada is rising and this year the yield of existing taxes will increase, but it is certain that a larger portion of the average citizen's income must go to the State.

Some 45 per cent of it is now going into the war and altogether about 50 per cent to the State for all purposes. When a still larger share is required it can be provided only by a change in the nation's living habits and by real sacrifice among all classes.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Old Days Recalled

To the Editor:

May I be allowed (if it is not too late) to add a few words to the article on the now defunct Japan Chronicle and its founders, Robert Young, which appeared in the ultimate issue of that journal.

You say that W. B. Mason and Walter Denning were among the contributors to the paper. Mr. Mason, although taking a great interest in literature, wrote very little himself. Beyond taking part in the production of Murray's Guidebook to Japan, in which he collaborated with the late Professor Chamberlain, and an occasional entry into the "drudgery of journalism," as Chamberlain used to call it, in the editorial chair of the Japan Mail when Captain Brinkley was taking a holiday, he hardly wrote anything. As a matter of fact, I only remember one short paragraph from the pen of Mason appearing in the Chronicle all the years I was connected with the paper.

Walter Denning again, I believe, contributed nothing to the Chronicle. All his energies were devoted to writing and translating the series of articles on the religious and secular current literature of Japan which he contributed every week to the Japan Mail up to the time of his death. These articles, by the way, would be of value to the student of Japan's literary and spiritual development if they were reprinted, but as I understand that the files of the Japan Mail have been destroyed, they are, like the Sybilline leaves, lost for ever.

In the article entitled "How the Chronicle came into being," appearing in the same issue, there are one or two mistakes, which may perhaps best be rectified by running through the names of those who assisted the founder from the start in its production. Here also it may be noted that Robert Young was not a journalist by profession. He entered the printing business early in life, and it was in the capacity of manager of the printing business of the Hyogo News that he came out to Japan.

His greatest friends and admirers would hesitate to describe him as erudite. He had received the ordinary grammar school education only, but there is no doubt that he had a mind of exceptional clearness, which enabled him to form a style which was at once well-knit, terse, and imbued with sincerity. Perhaps the phrase used to describe Herbert Spencer, that he had "an iron love of truth," would best serve to give an idea of Mr. Young's mental outlook. It was this iron love of truth, indeed, which led him into those controversies in which he delighted.

Failure of others to handle the truth carefully, or a disposition to make the truth subserve the writer's own purposes always incited Robert Young to draw his critical sword. Perhaps his finest effort in this line was a reply to Mr. Masujima, a well-known lawyer of the time who ventured to attack him. Mr. Young always said that he himself did not know how the Chronicle came to succeed in the face of his two competitors, the Hyogo News and the Kobe Herald. Probably it was by dint of his own hard work, which damaged his health and reduced his span of life.

Among those who assisted in the production of the paper, Lafcadio Hearn is the most famous, although it was but for a short time that he was connected with the journal. Mr. Young told me that Hearn resigned because he felt that with his defective eyesight, he could not give that assistance with the reading of the proofs which Young always considered one of the most important parts of the work. Young himself was quite satisfied with the assistance rendered by Hearn, but could not persuade him to stay, and they parted good friends, although they never corresponded with each other and never saw each other again. Hearn's contributions to the Chronicle were collected some years ago by Professor Ichikawa of Tokyo University.

Hearn was followed by B. A. Hale, who subsequently became editor of the Hyogo News when that paper was taken over by a small company formed by Mr. Young and continued in that position until a fire destroyed its plant, and its plant only, the Hyogo Hotel not being involved as stated in the article in the Chronicle. Mr. Hale was subsequently editor of the Hongkong Daily Press for many years. A. W. Sheriff followed Mr. Hale, but subsequently joined the Japan Gazette at Yokohama, leaving for Shanghai after the earthquake in 1923 and dying there only a few weeks ago.

Among others on the staff at one time or another, there were (besides myself) Douglas M. Young (a cousin of the founder), W. Penlington, afterward for a short time editor of the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo, where he died some years ago, Mr. Evans, who later entered the service of the Chinese Government, and A. Morgan Young (no relation). All these served personally under Mr. Young.

Of the three sons of the founder, only one, the eldest, who was killed in the last war, showed any taste for journalism. The other two sons took part in the management of the paper, the youngest under his father's will until the time of his death, and the second from then till he too died.

THOMAS SATCHELL.

Himeji, February 6, 1942.

Of Things Japanese

By MOCK JOYA

Festivals of shrines are great community events, and have greatly contributed to formulating the prevailing ideas, customs, literature and arts of the people. The most important of festivals is that for expressing thanks for harvest, and most shrine festivals come in summer and autumn.

A festival is an occasion when the people express thanks to the shrine Kami for protection and influence in bringing a good harvest, and also to invite the Kami to the festive feasting. Thus wine, fruit and various foods are offered to the shine and also partaken of by the people. Music and dance are offered for the enjoyment of the Kami.

To enable the Kami to come to the festival party, there is a palanquin or horse which is usually an essential item in the festival procession. Many shrines of the country always keep live horses for the Kami to ride. Such habits also reflect the people's idea that the Kami, though invisible, is yet alive. A great man who had done a great service to the community becomes a Kami when he "disappears" and thus is enshrined by the people for his further guidance and protection.

Shrine festivals served in developing the music and dance of the people. Festivals are furthermore great social occasions of the community, when the young and old, men and women have a few days of enjoyment. Yet the first importance of festivals is its spiritual significance. Though always held in reverence and regarded sacred, the Kami joins the people in enjoying dance, music and feasting at festivals and other special occasions. The Kami is with the people all the time, helping them in difficulty, sharing joy and sorrow, ever mindful of the welfare and happiness of the people.